IF YOU HAD
$10,000,000
What would you do for Chicago?
See "The Tribune" Sunday next.

# The Chicago Tribune.

IF YOU HAD
$10,000,000
What would you do for Chicago?
See "The Tribune" Sunday next.

VOLUME L. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## SECOND EDITION.

## SENT TO THE SENATE.

### Passage by the House of the World's Fair Bill.

### ONLY 49 OPPOSING VOTES.

### After All Their Kicking Belden, Hatch, and Flower Voted for It.

### BUT ONE MORE STEP TO TAKE.

### Prompt and Final Action Expected on the Measure in the Senate.

DEBATE AND THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—[Special.]—The Chicago World's Fair bill went through the House today with enough force to send it half way through the Senate. All opposition to it seemed to fade away. Even Mr. Belden's wail about the Chicago subscriptions grew to be extremely wearisome to the members. Mr. Flower maintained perfect good nature until the close of the debate. Defeat did not appear to worry him in the least. Gen. Spinola sputtered away as he always does, and Herbert of Alabama made a vigorous speech against the bill. He does not like fairs anyway, with the exception of the New Orleans Exposition. The opposition almost melted away, and but 49 votes were recorded against the bill. Mr. "Rising Sun" Morse of Massachusetts enjoys the proud distinction of furnishing the only Republican vote in the negative.

The bill will go over to the Senate at once and Senators Farwell and Cullom will do all in their power to expedite its passage. Col. Davis and ex-Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson will leave for Chicago tomorrow. The passage of the bill by the Senate is now regarded as a certainty, and it is doubtful if that body will make any amendment of note. The Republican Senators are to hold a caucus in the morning to settle upon the order of Senate business, and Senator Farwell will bring the World's Fair bill to their attention. He will explain the necessity of prompt action, and as everybody is likely to agree with him the measure will be among the first ones acted upon. The first point, of course, will be to have the Quadri-Centennial Committee act. In view of the decisive verdict given by the House Senator Hiscock will be urged to call his committee together at once, report the bill, and push it through the Senate.

DEBATE ON THE BILL.

No sooner had the House approved the journal than Mr. Candler called up the special order, being the World's Fair bill. He said three and one-half hours would be devoted to its debate, and by agreement he would have control of the time allotted to the committee—to-wit: one and three-quarters hours, and that Mr. Flower had been delegated to apportion an equal period to those who desired to speak for the opposition or minority report of the committee. The bill was read and Mr. Candler offered an amendment to Sec. 6, relative to the appointment of lady managers, etc. It was adopted on a viva voce vote. Then Mr. Candler offered an amendment to Sec. 15, in relation to the appointment of a representative of the Fish Commission on the Board of Commissioners. It was indorsed by the House. Mr. Candler began his speech in favor of the bill. He said it had seemed to him as if the rivalry between the cities was an honor to the country and showed a great spirit of patriotism and patriotic impulse. It was a great satisfaction to say that Chicago had proved before the committee equal to all promises she had made before she was chosen as the location of the Fair. Chicago not only comprehended the magnitude of the enterprise but entered into it with a determination to make the Fair a grand success. He referred to the changes made by the committee in the original bill, and explained them to the House. The plan of operation would be of great benefit to the country in the future, as he believed the United States would in years to come give many Expositions of this character. He spoke of the appropriations made to Philadelphia and New Orleans and said he would advocate the passage of this bill on its merits because it was the wise and patriotic thing to do. Nor would he appeal to the Southern members for their votes in the spirit of reciprocity. He congratulated the Southern Congressmen on their efforts for the New Orleans Exposition and said the appropriations made by Congress in aid thereof were entirely within the spirit of the cause.

PRAISE FOR CHICAGO.

Mr. Kilgore wanted to know if the appropriation to Philadelphia was not a loan. Mr. Candler said he believed it was, and Mr. Kilgore followed with the same query as to New Orleans. Mr. Candler said he did not care whether it was or not; he admired the South for securing it, and he believed the country had gotten the benefit of it. Chicago had done more than she promised before the city was selected as the site for the Fair. Chicago said that the Fair should have $10,000,000 to make it a success. This was $1,500,000 more than the French fair had. The committee believed that every dollar subscribed would be realized. Five million dollars would be sufficient to carry the Fair into successful execution. Gentlemen had satisfied the committee that $5,000,000 would be forthcoming if necessary. The commission was by the amended bill empowered to go to Chicago and examine the subscriptions and the President of the United States was to give his sanction when he was satisfied of the validity of the subscriptions. He then read the substitute for Sec. 5, providing for the inauguration of the Fair Oct. 12, 1892, and its formal opening May 1, 1893. The people of Chicago did not ask for the amendment, he said, but the exhibiters would do so. He thought the members would see the wisdom of the amendment and incorporate it in the bill.

Mr. Candler referred to the appropriations made for the Government exhibit. It seemed to him that $1,500,000 was not extravagant, and he believed that the appropriation would be returned a hundredfold. No city in the world had ever made such offers as Chicago, and when the city had early undertaken the matter and after careful consideration come up with this magnificent proposition he thought the people would indorse Chicago's action. In conclusion, Mr. Candler said he was satisfied that the problem that seemed so difficult today would be easily and satisfactorily solved for all time to come.

Mr. Flower gave the floor to Mr. Belden, who proceeded to make a speech. His delivery was poor and his voice could not be heard on the Democratic side of the House or in the press gallery. "Rising Sun" Morse, Amos Cummings, McAdoo, and others gathered around to catch the speaker's words. Mr. Belden said in brief that the subscription test was not satisfactory to the minority of the committee. He had called for information about the subscription of "E. St. John, $265,000," and Mr. Springer said some railroad men had met and authorized Mr. St. John to make it. Another paper showing alleged subscriptions of $864,000 had been exhibited to the committee. It did not give the address of a single subscriber. The Chicago people were telegraphing: "O, it's all right; go ahead." New York subscribed $5,000,000, and had come here with her site selected and her plans perfected.

The members huddled around Mr. Belden, who, in reply to Frank Lawler, said neither he nor Mr. Flower had an opportunity to examine the subscription lists. The House was in some confusion and Mr. Grosvenor called for order, saying the proceeding reminded him of a base-ball crowd gathered around an umpire. The Speaker broke up the ring and Frank Lawler proceeded to ask Mr. Belden if he had any doubt in his mind, when the Speaker sent Lawler to his corner. Then Mr. Lawler asked Mr. Belden if he had any doubt that Chicago would make a grand success of this Fair, financially or otherwise.

"I believe if talk will do it she will," said Mr. Belden, and the House roared.

MADE BELDEN WINCE.

Then Lawler hit Belden between the eyes with a reference to the Grant Monument, and the laugh was on Mr. Belden. Mr. Lawler was proceeding to tell the House who E. St. John was when the Speaker's gavel knocked him out. Mr. Belden continuing said he wanted Chicago to make a guarantee or successful showing of her $10,000,000 subscription. Then he read the record on Lawler, who in his speech on the bill in the House said Chicago would put up $25,000,000 if need be.

"O, we'll do it," interjected the redoubtable Lawler. "I know those people so well." Presently Lawler went at Belden again with a query: "Why do you want $10,000,000 from us when all you contemplated for New York was $5,000,000?" Mr. Belden dodged and proceeded. He was not satisfied with subscription lists at all, and said Chicago was making little or no headway with her subscriptions. Then Mr. Adams said the original papers were in Chicago, where they ought to be for the purpose of organization. He was a subscriber himself and had within a day or two received a request to send a proxy so the organization could be effected. Mr. Cannon wanted to know if Mr. Belden would compromise on the location of the Fair in New York 100 years hence. Mr. Mason said: "Do you want Chicago to have the Fair?" Mr. Belden said, "Yes, I do."

"Well," said Cannon, "this is a queer way of helping us." And another shout of laughter went up.

Abner Taylor asked Mr. Belden if he had not been invited to Chicago and Mr. Belden said he had, but did not care to go there. All he wanted was to have Chicago put up the money.

"If we brought the money here in a bundle," said Abner, "you would want to take it to the Treasury and see if it was not counterfeit."

Mr. Belden offered a resolution to reconsider the bill, with instructions to make favorable report thereon whenever the $10,000,000 fund was guaranteed to the satisfaction of the committee. Mr. McMillin wanted to to knock out Sec. 16, the provision relative to a Government building. The Speaker had the Clerk present Mr. Candler's amendment to the House. It was agreed to on a viva voce vote, with few voices in the negative. The McMillin amendment was submitted and Mr. Candler said he hoped it would not prevail, because the Government would make exhibits in Chicago and should have a building therefor. Mr. O'Neill said the Government had spent $575,000 at Philadelphia. He thought the amount too small and favored Mr. Candler's ideas. He believed the expenses of the commission should be paid by the Government, as provided in the bill. He did not know how New York felt toward Chicago, but he did know the people of Pennsylvania expected her delegates to aid Chicago. [Applause.] There was no doubt but Chicago would give every dollar over and above the Government appropriation necessary to make the Fair a success. Mr. Herbert of Alabama made a violent attack against the bill, saying Chicago had sent agents all over the South after the members, and bought the influence of literary bureaus and boards of trade to bear on them. These extraordinary efforts were used because the houses interested in the city expected to derive pecuniary profit in return. He denounced the proceeding as an advertising affair, but defended the New Orleans Exposition, saying it tended toward the fraternization of the North and South. Mr. McMillan's amendment was downed in a jiffy, and Uncle Bill Holman wanted to reduce the amount of the appropriation from $1,500,000 to $1,000,000. It was defeated by a viva voce vote and Mr. Holman called for a division. Thirty-five gentlemen voted for it and fifty-six in the negative. Mr. Carlisle presented an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Candler. It declares that the Secretary of the Treasury shall construct its buildings of glass, iron, and steel, or of such material as can be taken out and sold after the Exposition is over. Chicago and the Exposition corps are to be given the preference to purchase the same at an appraisement.

KNEW WHEN HE WAS WHIPPED.

Amos J. Cummings then swung into action, saying New York had been whipped in a fair fight, and now he wanted fair play for Chicago. New York had lost the fight on account of treachery in her own ranks. There was a Benedict Arnold in his party and a Duke of Norfolk who led her natural geographical allies in New England into the camp of the enemy. [Sensation.] Once when a youth he had seen two boys fighting, and one of them was whipped. The whipped boy waited till the other fellow's back was turned and then knocked him down with a stone. He did not like that kind of a fight, and for one proposed to act the manly part toward Chicago. Amos did the handsome thing, as did also Farquhar, who followed him. Then came Mr. Frank of Missouri, who in the neatest possible manner said he wanted to do all he could for Chicago. The city would not fail in the undertaking and the Fair would be a grand success.

Roswell P. Flower followed in the footsteps of Mr. Belden. He was fearful lest the fund was not guaranteed, and he admitted Chicago could raise the $10,000,000 if she wanted to.

Kilgore of Texas did not favor the bill at all and was followed by Gen. Spinola, who claimed the Chicago subscription lists were not substantial and valid. He assured the House that New York did not want the Fair.

Raines of New York—Does not my friend think that on the whole it was fortunate that we were beaten, as, if things continue to go on as they are going in New York, when the time for action came we should have lost the greater part of the Tammany managers of the Fair, who would be in Ludlow Street Jail or some similar place? [Great laughter.]

Gen. Spinola—O, my dear, sir, you try to keep out of jail if you can, and you'll be lucky if you succeed. My friend's question is another futile attempt to inject politics into this matter. I thought my friend over there knew me better. He seems to have lost sight of me since my early days.

Mr. Springer assured the House of the high character and standing of the gentlemen who were promoting the enterprise in Chicago, and assured the House there was nothing of the gold brick or sawdust character in the transaction, as some gentlemen had intimated.

Mr. Mason said he expected New York would be a trifle sore over her defeat, but he thought she would come in and help pass the bill. The honor of Chicago was called in issue, and he could say to the House that the city would redeem every pledge she made. Mr. Belden then took the floor and Mr. Mason proceeded to ask him a number of questions, when the Speaker requested Mr. Mason to take his seat.

Hooper of Mississippi and McAdoo made happy speeches in favor of Chicago, complimenting the city on the fight she had won and wishing the Fair all the success imaginable.

Roswell P. Flower, seeing that the jig was up, did the "godspeed" act, and Gen. Mansur and Chairman Candler closed the debate with stout speeches in favor of the committee bill. The proposition to reconsider was beaten by an overwhelming vote, and the House ordered the third reading and engrossment of the bill. It was put on its passage and sent to the Senate by a vote of yeas 209 to nays 49.

THE AMENDMENTS.

The amendments to the bill are few and entirely satisfactory to the Chicago representatives. The first one, proposed by the committee, adds to the sixth section a paragraph authorizing and requiring the commission to appoint a board of lady managers, of such number and to perform such duties as the commission may prescribe, and providing that they may be authorized to award prizes for work done in whole or in part by female labor.

The eighth section was stricken out, at the suggestion of Mr. Candler, and a new section substituted which declares that the commission shall provide for the dedication of the buildings on the 12th of October, 1892, with appropriate ceremonies; that the Fair shall be opened to visitors not later than May 1, 1893, and closed at such time as the commission may determine, not later than Oct. 30, 1893.

The fifteenth section was amended by Mr. Candler so as to provide that the Fish Commission shall have one representative on the board which will have control of the Government exhibits.

The sixteenth section was amended by adding that the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the Government building or buildings to be constructed as far as possible of iron, steel, and glass, or of such materials as may be taken down and sold to the best advantage, and that he shall dispose of the building or buildings, or the materials composing them, at the close of the Exposition, giving the preference to the City of Chicago or to the Exposition company to purchase them at an appraised value, to be ascertained as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. This amendment was presented by Mr. Carlisle today and accepted by the House committee without hesitation. With these exceptions, the bill as passed is identical with the bill reported recently by the House committee and published in full in THE TRIBUNE.

The roll-call on the passage of the bill proceeded rapidly, and Belden, Hatch, Flower, and Spinola, who had been conspicuous in opposing Chicago by every means in their power until they saw further opposition was useless and discreditable to them, emphasized their surrender by shouting their affirmative votes in loud tones.

HOW THEY VOTED.

Of the 209 votes for the bill 183 were cast by Republicans and 70 by Democrats. Among the latter were ex-Speaker Carlisle, whose views had been deferred to in some respects in drafting the amended bill, and all of the Democratic Representatives from Illinois. All of the 49 votes against the bill were given by Democrats, except one, that of Morse of Massachusetts. Messrs. Mills, Crisp, Holman, Culberson of Texas, Blount, Oates, and nearly all other prominent Democrats recorded their names against the bill.

The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adams, | Finley, | Osborne, |
| Alderson, | Fithian, | Outhwaite, |
| Allen (Mich.), | Flick, | Owens, |
| Anderson (Ks.), | Flower, | Parrett, |
| Andrew, | Forman, | Payne, |
| Arnold, | Fowler, | Payson, |
| Atkinson (Pa.), | Frank, | Perkins, |
| Atkinson (W.V.), | Funston, | Peters, |
| Baker, | Geissenhainer, | Pickler, |
| Banks, | Gean, | Post, |
| Bartine, | Gest, | Price, |
| Barwig, | Gibson, | Pugsley, |
| Bayne, | Greenhalge, | Quinn, |
| Belden, | Grosvenor, | Raines, |
| Belknap, | Grout, | Ray, |
| Bergen, | Hall, | Reed, |
| Bingham, | Hansbrough, | Rife, |
| Blanchard, | Harmer, | Robertson, |
| Boatner, | Hatch, | Rockwell, |
| Boothman, | Haugen, | Rowell, |
| Boutelle, | Hayes, | Russell, |
| Bowden, | Haynes, | Sanford, |
| Brewer, | Henderson (Ill.), | Sawyer, |
| Brickner, | Henderson (Ia.), | Scull, |
| Brookshire, | Hermann, | Seney, |
| Browne (Va.), | Hill, | Sherman, |
| Brunner, | Hilt, | Shively, |
| Bu'chn'n (N. J.), | Hooker, | Simonds, |
| Burrows, | Houk, | Smith (W. Va.) |
| Buckalew, | Kelley, | Smyser, |
| Burton, | Kennedy, | Snider, |
| Bynum, | Kerr (Ia.), | Spinola, |
| Caldwell, | Kerr (Pa.), | Spooner, |
| Candler (Ga.), | Ketcham, | Springer, |
| Candler (Mass.), | Kinsey, | Stewart (Vt.), |
| Cannon, | Lacey, | Stivers, |
| Carlisle, | La Follette, | Stockbridge, |
| Carter, | Laidlaw, | Stookdale, |
| Caruth, | Lane, | Stone (Ky.), |
| Caswell, | Lawler, | Struble, |
| Catchings, | Laws, | Sweney, |
| Cheadle, | Lee, | Tarsney, |
| Chipman, | Lewis, | Taylor (Ill.), |
| Clancy, | Lind, | Taylor, Ezra B., |
| Clarke (Ala.), | Lodge, | Thomas, |
| Clark (Wis.), | Maish, | Tillman, |
| Clunie, | Mansur, | Townsend (Colo.), |
| Cogswell, | Mason, | Townsend (Pa.), |
| Coleman, | McAdoo, | Tracey, |
| Comstock, | McClellan, | Turner (Kas.), |
| Conger, | McComas, | Vandever, |
| Connell, | McCord, | Van Schaick, |
| Cooper (Ind.), | McCreary, | Walker (Mass.), |
| Cooper (O.), | McKenna, | Wallace (Mass.), |
| Craig, | McKinley, | Wallace (N.Y.), |
| Crain, | Miles, | Whiting, |
| Cummings, | Milliken, | Wike, |
| Cutcheon, | Moffitt, | Wilkinson, |
| Davidson, | Moore, | Wilcox, |
| Delano, | Morey, | Williams (Ill.), |
| Dibble, | Morgan, | Williams (O.), |
| Dingley, | Morrill, | Wilson (Wash.), |
| Dolliver, | Morrow, | Wilson (W.V.), |
| Dorsey, | Mutchler, | Wise, |
| Dunnell, | Niedringhaus, | Yardley, |
| Ellis, | O'Donnell, | Yoder. |
| Ewart, | O'Neil (Mass.) | |
| Farquhar, | O'Neill (Pa.), | |

NAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abbott, | Elliott, | Morse, |
| Allen (Miss.), | Forney, | Norton, |
| Anderson (Miss.) | Grimes, | Oates, |
| Bankhead, | Hare, | O'Ferrall, |
| Bland, | Heard, | Peel, |
| Br'k'dge (Ark.), | Herbert, | Pierce, |
| Breckinridge (Ky.), | Holman, | Richardson, |
| Brown, J. B., | Kilgore, | Rogers, |
| Bu'chn'n (Va.), | Lanham, | Rowland, |
| Carlton, | Lester (Ga.), | Sayers, |
| Clements, | Lester (Va.), | Stewart (Ga.), |
| Cobb, | Martin (Ind.), | Stewart (Tex.), |
| Crisp, | Martin (Tex.), | Stone (Mo.), |
| Culberson (Tx.) | McMillin, | Turner (Ga.), |
| Dockery, | McRae, | Walker (Mo.), |
| Edmunds, | Mills, | Wheeler (Ala.). |
| | Montgomery, | |

Yeas, 209; nays, 49.

### 124th World's Fair Installment.

A summary of the 124th official installment of actual subscriptions to the Chicago World's Exposition is as follows: L. J. Gage, $2,500; E. F. Lawrence, $2,000; S. D. Kimbark, $1,000; real-estate dealers (additional), $5,940; coal dealers (additional), $4,250; total, $15,690. The total of the 123 installments previously reported is $4,897,640, making a total for 124 installments of $4,913,-330.

An error was made in announcing the amount of Judge Grinnell's subscription yesterday. Instead of $5,000 it was $500, the same as subscribed by his associates on the bench.

### California Is with Us.

Not long ago Fred Bondy, with Kohn, Schoenbrun & Co., Chicago, sent a mild "crow" to A. B. Caulfield, Oakland, Cal., inclosing congratulatory clippings from the English papers and saying:

Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492; New York discovered Chicago in 1890. How does this strike you?

Mr. Caulfield replies as follows:

OAKLAND, Cal., March 19.—Dear Fred: I have just finished reading the articles from the English papers—*Times* and *Telegraph*. Well, we have had some nice ones out here—we think we are Chicago's little brother, you know—but those effusions knock us silly. They are grand, and surprising as coming from those John Bull papers. You deserve every one of them. Chicago will give everybody the worth of his money when the time comes. No "Cheap John" about her! And if everybody comes home "dead broke" from the Exposition, they will say: "We saw the wonders of the world." Again I say, "Hurrah for Chicago and the World Fair!"

## HIS LOVE DROVE HIM MAD.

### SUICIDE OF A FRENCH ARTIST WHO ADMIRED AMELIE RIVES.

### Jules Renaud's Fatal Passion for the Author of "Quick or the Dead"—From Reading Her Books and Studying Her Picture He Grew to Worship Her as a Goddess—How He Followed Her About Paris and Then to Algiers.

NEW YORK, March 24.—[Special.]—A cable from London has announced that Amélie Rives, author of "Quick or the Dead?" was the cause of suicide in Algiers of a brilliant young French artist named Jules Renaud, who was insanely in love with her. Behind this simple announcement there is a story of most intense and tragic character. Renaud was a handsome young man, the very ideal of an artist. He was of good family from the South of France and lived in respectable style on an allowance made him by a rich uncle, whose heir he was. Renaud's infatuation for the sensuous American novelist developed before he ever met her by reading her books, and he became an apostle of a regular Amélie Rives "cult" among his social set.

AMELIE RIVES.

A resident artist who met Renaud last autumn when in Paris told an interesting story today of the ravings and carryings on of this unfortunate love-crazed young man. Renaud, it appears, was an artist of no mean ability. Although young he had established a name for himself with his fellow-artists, but seemed altogether unappreciative of the honors which the world could bestow. He always refused to take any steps looking to the making of a name, and he worked at his art for self-gratification. He refused to present anything for the judgment of the salon, and unless interested in his subject he would not take an order. His nature was wild and impetuous, and though he was not given over to extraordinary excesses he led the careless, loose life so common among artists, especially in Paris.

WORSHIPED AS A GODDESS.

Amélie Rives he worshiped as a goddess. Long before he ever saw her she seemed to him the very embodiment of genius. Her pictures, gleaned from the American magazines, he had framed and hung in profusion around his room. One of his odd fancies was a painting of her frescoed portrait on the ceiling of his chamber just above his bed. He declared that her books were more brilliant than those of Sand or Balzac, more true to life than Meredith, and were only equaled in richness of coloring by the poems of Byron.

When it was announced that Amélie Rives was married and under the name of Mrs. Chanler was to visit Paris Renaud was almost beside himself. The fact that her marriage might deter his purpose never entered his mind. He had been successful with other women, and he did not have the faintest notion that she for whom his whole nature yearned would oppose him.

None of his friends knew how he met her, but it was not long after reaching Paris that he hung in the rooms a photograph of his fair goddess dressed in Grecian costume, on the back of which was her signature, which he claimed had been written by her and presented to him. From that time on he haunted her footsteps. For hours he would wait outside her door expecting that she would come out to take her carriage. If he knew that she was to visit a studio or gallery he would find an excuse to be there.

Just how far she countenanced the attentions of this handsome courtier is not known, but he was constantly telling to his companions of the smiles which she had given him and the opportunities she made to allow him to show her his devotion.

WROTE LOVE VERSES.

He wrote most impassioned love verses, which he would drop upon the seat of her carriage when he found it waiting outside the theater or in the line at a reception.

He once planned to bribe the driver and take his seat in her carriage, and by sending word that she was immediately wanted elsewhere get a chance to tell her of his passion and insist upon an instant elopement, but from this foolhardy affair he was dissuaded by a friend.

When Amélie Rives took up sculpture he dropped his brushes and began to mold. Whole pages of her stories and poems he knew by heart and made his fellows sick by constantly spouting. They came at length to look upon him as a little daft, and pityingly would listen to the story of his latest adventure. It was impossible for him to enter the houses to which she had entrance, and so he planned and begged for invitations to receptions where he might see her. He was not always jubilant, however, but sunk at times into the lowest depths of despair, cursed the fate which kept them apart, and morbidly dwelt upon plans to put her and himself out of the world at the same time.

"I do not know what has happened since I left Paris," said the artist, "but he must have followed her to Algiers, where she has been studying, and there obtained a chance to declare himself, and on receiving a reply that she was married, and found all his projects vain, he became actually insane and committed suicide. He might have made a great name for himself, but he lived a life of passion and thought it noble doubtless to die for it."

### PAINTED WHILE IN THE WITNESS-CHAIR.

### Charles Hickman Creates a Sensation at the Pettit Trial at Lafayette.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 25.—[Special.]—Some twenty witnesses testified today in the Pettit habeas-corpus case. The evidence was without new features. Charlie Hickman created a sensation by fainting in the witness-chair. He had been telling about seeing Pettit and Mrs. Whitehead frequently together, when Pettit's lawyers asked him if he had not been acting the spy upon Pettit. He answered "No," but at the same moment fell backward in a faint. There was great excitement in the court-room for a few moments. It transpired that Hickman was kicked by a horse some time ago and his heart refuses to act at times.

### LOSS BY PRAIRIE FIRES IN KANSAS.

### Over 250 Square Miles of Land Swept by the Flames.

STOCKTON, Kas., March 25.—The fire which swept over Brooks County, and which was reported to have been subdued north of that place, continued on its course to the north county line, crossed over into Phillips County and burned over a strip of country twenty miles long before it was finally checked. This was the greatest of all the prairie fires, and devastated an area in Brooks and Phillips Counties of fully 250 square miles. The loss in Phillips County, not before reported, will bring the total loss up to about $300,000.

### A Girl's Mysterious Disappearance.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 25.—[Special.]—Lillyan Peterson, a handsome and accomplished Swede girl, stepped out of her father's back door at 7:30 o'clock last night without her wraps, and although search was made a few minutes later no trace of her could be found. The outlet has been dragged without result. The affair is a profound mystery.

*What would you do for Chicago if you had $10,000,000? The columns of* THE TRIBUNE *will be thrown open next Sunday for answers to this question.*

The dogs are out of the manger at last.

### READY TO RAISE ITS TRACKS.

### The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road Preparing to Try the Experiment.

George C. Magoun, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and member of the banking firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., accompanied by Thomas Baring of Baring Bros, Col. John J. McCook, the well-known railroad attorney of New York, and others interested in the Santa Fé property, arrived in this city yesterday morning. They will remain two or three days and will then start on a tour of inspection over the lines of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé as far as California. They expect to return to attend the annual meeting of the company in Topeka next May.

During their stay in the city a subject of more than ordinary interest to Chicago will be considered. As is generally known the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé at present does not come into the city over its own tracks, but finds an entrance over the tracks of the Chicago and Grand Trunk and the Western Indiana, using the latter's passenger station and other terminals in this city. It is also well known that the company owns all the property along State street, east front, from Polk street to Fourteenth, a distance of about a mile, and in which several million dollars are invested from which virtually no income whatever is derived. In order to improve that property and make it a paying investment it is now proposed to secure an independent entrance into the city for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and erect elegant store and freight houses between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets and a fine passenger station between Polk and Twelfth streets. The right of way into the city from Ashland avenue and Forty-fourth street has already been acquired. The most important feature of the scheme, however, is that the tracks from Ashland avenue to Taylor or Polk streets are to be elevated. By this means the company will avoid crossing the great network of tracks at Sixteenth and Clark streets and other points within the city limits at grade, and there will be nothing to prevent it from running at any speed it desires or to cause delay.

The elevated tracks are to run in the rear of a series of fine structures on State street, the second floor of which will be used as freight depots, while teams can run underneath and discharge or receive their freight on elevators such as are now in use at the Chicago and Alton freight depot on Fourteenth street. The lower floors of the State street front are to be rented for stores and the upper floors for storage or other purposes. The whole matter is yet in embryo and consequently only an outline of what the company intends to do can be given. But that some definite action will be taken as soon as Messrs. Magoun, Baring, and McCook have gone over the ground and satisfied themselves as to the feasibility of the scheme there can be no longer any doubt. Mr. Magoun said yesterday that from all he could learn the scheme was not only feasible but highly desirable, and he believed that a great saving of expense to the company would result from the carrying out of the project.

### FATAL WRECK ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

### A Passenger-Train Derailed Near Heron, Mont.—The Cars Burned.

HERON, Mont., March 25.—[Special.]—Train No. 2 on the Idaho Division of the Northern Pacific, east-bound from Portland, was derailed early this morning two miles east of this point. Express Messenger Miles was caught in the baggage-car and burned to death. Most of the train was competely destroyed by fire. The cars burned were the emigrant sleeper, the day coaches, and the baggage-cars. The two Pullman sleepers and the dining-car did not leave the track and were backed away from the wreck. Seven or eight of the passengers were quite seriously injured. They were brought by train to this point, where the railway company's physicians are attending them.

A special train consisting of sleepers and dining-cars left for the East with all who were able to travel at 6 o'clock. The accident was caused by a sudden thaw which had allowed the rails to spread.

WILCOX, Ari., March 25.—The west-bound passenger-train on the Southern Pacific encountered a broken rail east of this point early this morning. Four coaches were thrown from the track and one of them completely overturned and dragged some distance before the coupling broke. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

### TRIED TO ESCAPE FROM A CONVENT.

### A Girl Attempts to Run Away from a Nunnery at West Chester, Pa.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., March 25.—A young woman made a desperate attempt to escape from the Villa Maria Convent at this place this morning, but failed. About 6 o'clock this morning she leaped from one of the windows in the large convent building to the ground, fifteen feet below, and ran down the board walk leading to the town clad only in her night clothes and with nothing but her stockings on her feet. After her ran five nuns, and when she had got a hundred yards from the convent they caught her and dragged her struggling and crying bitterly back to the convent. The young girl cried "Murder" several times, but no one was near to go to her aid. A young lad who was near was told by one of the nuns that the girl was sick and delirious, but this the fugitive indignantly denied. The girl was about 18 years of age and of attractive appearance. The affair has created a sensation here, but no steps have been taken to investigate the matter.

### PLAIN-SPOKEN IF NOTHING MORE.

### An Indiana Political Organization Calls Itself "The Boodle Gang."

VINCENNES, Ind., March 25.—[Special.]—Probably the most remarkable political organization ever formed was that that banded together in Steen Township, this county, recently, denominating themselves the "Boodle Gang." The organization is a secret one and its penalties are severe. Its avowed purpose is to vote for money only in spite of the law. The report comes that the order is composed of about thirty members, and at a recent meeting officers were elected. The Secretary's books were stolen and dismay resulted in the camp. They had resolved to demand $1,000 for their influence in a secret way, which was to be distributed.

### BURGLAR AND RESPECTABLE CITIZEN.

### Remarkable Dual Career of a New Jersey Man Arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 25.—One of the most respectable and respected citizens of this town has been James Tuthill, a boss mason. He came here from Port Jarvis five years ago. He married and went to live in a cozy home on Bloomfield avenue. His wife joined the Montclair Congregational Church and won the respect and esteem of the neighbors. Tuthill became very popular with his fellow-townsmen. He joined several social clubs, and every one who knew him liked him. He never drank nor swore, was ever ready to help any one in need, and counted his friends by the score. Many of the residents of Montclair are men of wealth, doing business in New York. Tuthill did work for them all and was received on friendly terms in their homes.

Today he is a prisoner in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn; his handsome wife is locked up at Newark. The eminently respectable Mr. Tuthill has been found out to be the reckless burglar who for the last few years has been robbing the homes of the wealthy in Montclair, Glen Ridge, Bloomfield, Orange, and surrounding towns, and his wife is suspected of being his accomplice.

A week ago last Monday night the residence of George Booth, a personal friend of Tuthill, was entered by a burglar. Mr. Robertson was Mr. Booth's guest that night. As the village clock was tolling 12 he was aroused by his bedroom window being opened, and a slim-built man lightly jumped into the room from the veranda. Mr. Robertson watched him and saw him coolly strike a match on the wall and look about. Then he deftly abstracted Mr. Robertson's gold watch from his vest, and the match went out. The thief was striking another match when Mr. Robertson jumped out of bed and grappled with him. The cold muzzle of a pistol made him let go quickly, and as he fell back on the bed the burglar laughed sarcastically and swung himself out of the window and got away.

Mr. Robertson awoke the household. While he was telling his experience the burglar was less than a block away getting into the residence of John Manuel, another warm friend of the good Mr. Tuthill.

Manuel was aroused by the burglar getting into his room and gave battle on the piazza. The thief's mask came off in the struggle and Mr. Manuel could hardly believe his senses for the face he recognized was that of his friend, the village favorite, "Jim" Tuthill.

Thursday night, in the presence of some friends, Manuel said: "I am sure the man who robbed me was Jim Tuthill, but I'm not sure enough to swear it." He was scoffed at, but held doggedly to his opinion. At last it was determined to give Mr. Robertson, who did not know Tuthill, a chance to see if he could identify him. By the flickering light of the match in his room he had partially seen the burglar's face. Saturday morning Tuthill was summoned to Dewitt's carpenter shop on Spring street to give an estimate on an imaginary contract for masonry. A dozen of his friends met, as if by accident, on the way. The crowd entered the carpenter's shop. Mr. Robertson was there, intent apparently on his own business. As the men passed him he glanced sharply at them all, and when his eyes rested on Tuthill he sprang forward and grasped the good man by his shoulders, exclaiming excitedly: "This is the man! This is the burglar who stole my watch; I am positive!"

A warrant was procured to search Tuthill's house. His wife became hysterical when she learned of the charge against her husband. Nevertheless they began a search of the house. They found nothing up-stairs. Then Robertson suggested searching the cellar. There they found a gold and diamond mine. Buried in the party walls and thrown in concealed crevices were rings, watches, diamonds, pocketbooks, money, bracelets, breast-pins, earrings, watch chains, and every kind of jewelry, representing many thousands of dollars and some of which was stolen years ago.

The burglar had meanwhile jumped on his horse and ridden furiously to Bloomfield, where he took an express train to Hoboken. He was traced to Brooklyn, was arrested and locked up. Tuthill strenuously denied his guilt and claimed that if he were really guilty he was not responsible, as he had no recollection of ever robbing any one. His former friends now believe that he is the captain of a robber band and that his pretty wife is his trusted lieutenant. She was arrested yesterday morning at her home and arraigned and committed to jail at Newark. It is said that she has made a full confession.

### Claims for Behring Sea Losses.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 26.—Capt. Warne of Vancouver is here on business with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. He says he has come down armed with powers of attorney representing claims in $300,000 of several vessel-owners for losses in the Behring Sea seal fishery since 1887. He says: "We certainly expect to secure compensation for our losses. One of my boats was seized last year with about $4,000 worth of furs on board."

### SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Alice Townsend, the burlesque actress, died at Pittsburg Monday.

The Farmers' Alliance Agricultural Works will be located at Iron Gate, Va.

D. N. Hayes of the firm of Dean & Hayes, railroad and dock contractors at West Superior, Wis., died last night.

An aged half-sister of Gov. Humphrey of Kansas has applied to the poor authorities of Beaver Falls, Pa., for aid.

The old Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania railroad was reelected at Philadelphia yesterday without opposition.

Nicholas Cantwell, Vicar-General of Philadelphia, was yesterday invested with the robes of a Monsignor of the first rank.

A. F. Peddigo was arrested at Vincennes, Ind., yesterday, and taken to Glasgow, Ky., where he is wanted for embezzlement.

The report of the New York State Assessors shows that there is a marked depreciation in the value of farm lands in nearly every county.

A man named Hogue, living near Tina, Mo., attempted yesterday morning to descend into a well 200 feet deep with a lighted torch. Gas in the well ignited and Hogue was burned to death before assistance could reach him.

At Louisville Monday a colored jockey named Jones filled a pipe full of powder and tobacco and gave it to Joe Allen, a stable employé, to light. Allen's eyesight was destroyed. The injured man at one time helped to thrash Jones.

## LASHED BY A WOMAN.

### Simeon W. King Horsewhipped on the Street.

### A MRS. KENT THE ASSAILANT.

### The Scene Enacted in Front of the First National Bank.

### IN THE PRESENCE OF A CROWD.

### Conflicting Stories of the Cause of the Attack.

THE WOMAN'S VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

It is a great treat to be permitted to view a woman cutting at a man with a rawhide whip, and be sure that the young gentlemen who make their living by adding up columns of figures two feet long and setting down the accurate total while one with moderate haste might say "Jack Robinson" told the story with great éclat at the boarding-house table last night.

Simeon W. King, whose office is covered from frieze to baseboard with certificates of commissionership from the Governors of all the States, was the person assaulted and Mrs. Franc Kent was the assailant.

"The woman stood on the steps of the First National Bank," said Mr. King, "and as soon as she saw me coming she sprang at me like a taggeress with a whip in her hand, and struck me just like that. It was all so sudden, my goodness! She didn't say a word, and all I said was: 'Why, Mrs. Kent!' just like that. She cut me over the forehead—here, you can see where she cut me—and then made a movement as if she were going to take a revolver out of her dress. I knew that she was a desperate woman and would just as lisve shoot a man as look at him, so I grabbed her around the waist with both hands."

THEY BOTH WENT DOWN.

Mr. King continued: "She was struggling, and

## MARQUETTE'S BANQUET.

### A GREAT NIGHT FOR THE NORTH SIDE CLUB'S MEMBERS.

**The Fourth Annual Banquet Made Memorable by the Excellence of the Responses to the Toasts—John M. Thurston, Theodore Roosevelt, and the Rev. S. J. McPherson the Principal Speakers—Well-Known People Who Were Present—A Successful Affair.**

The Marquette Club is a success as an exponent of virile Young Republicanism. The fourth annual banquet of this lusty young infant of Chicago clubdom at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening was an intellectual and gastronomic feast worthy of the best of its older rivals.

Four hundred members and guests sat down to the banquet. The great room was brilliantly decorated with simple yet effective drapings of the American flag, to which was added appropriate pictures—Logan, Grant, and Lincoln.

The President's table ran along the south wall upon a raised platform, and here were placed the speakers and distinguished guests. As if to strongly characterize the occasion there sat at either side of President Runnells the two principal orators of the evening, that rising young Republican and champion of purer politics, Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt of New York, and that gifted young orator, the President of the National Republican League of the United States, John M. Thurston of Nebraska.

Those who sat at the main table were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| John S. Runnells, | Theodore Roosevelt, |
| John M. Thurston, | Rev. S. J. McPherson, |
| George A. Townsend, | T. B. Bryan, |
| Jesse Spaulding, | Judge George Driggs, |
| William Penn Nixon, | A. H. Revell, |
| Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, | Gen. Joseph Stockton, |
| F. J. Loesch, | Dr. Arndt, |
| Charles Arnd, | Col. H. L. Turner, |
| A. H. Chetlain, | J. Frank Aldrich, |
| Newton Wyeth, | John L. Moss, |
| J. H. Harvey, | H. M. Kingman, |
| W. W. Tracey, | E. F. Lawrence, |
| Gen. A. L. Chetlain, | John Dunn, |
| S. E. Gross, | Gen. J. B. Leake. |
| A. F. Schmidt. | |

Among the members and guests at other tables were:

| | |
|---|---|
| John C. Spry, | Capt. A. T. Andreas, |
| George B. Swift, | C. F. Gunther, |
| Alonzo Wyman, | Arthur Dixon, |
| J. S. Dunham, | Henry O. Shepard, |
| Col. H. A. Wheeler, | John Farson, |
| D. Harry Hammer, | Judge C. H. Horton, |
| William A. Mason, | C. U. Gordon, |
| F. T. Summers, | W. Bryce Mundie, |
| W. Herbert Johnson, | L. W. Fiersheim, |
| R. D. Wardell, | H. B. Wickersham, |
| E. B. Gould, | E. D. Parmalee, |
| W. G. Hildreth, | James A. Davis, |
| J. J. P. O'Dell, | Sol Sturgis, |
| Capt. H. D. Crocker, | W. T. Ball, |
| Theodore Brentano. | |

This is what they ate while the strains of the mandolin orchestra drowned the rattle of the dishes and made the nimble waiters move with an invoiuntary rhythm while serving the successive courses:

MENU.

Blue Points.

Celery. Olives.

Green Turtle.

Cutlets of White Fish, Maitre d'Hotel.

Radishes. Cucumbers.

Fillet of Beef, Larded, aux Champignons.

Potato Croquettes. String Beans.

Sweetbreads Braise, Green Peas.

Bananas Fritters. Curacoa Sauce.

Champagne Sorbet.

Broiled English Snipe, Fried Hominy.

Dressed Lettuce.

Fancy Cake. Confectionery.

Orange Jelly.

Neapolitan Ice-Cream.

Roquefort Cheese.

Fruit. Coffee

### PRESIDENT RUNNELLS' ADDRESS.

The café-noir had been placed before each guest and cigars were comfortably lighted when President John S. Runnells arose at the main table and rapped for order. He spoke in substance as follows:

Gentlemen: It is an old adage but a true one that we do not live to eat but eat to live. We would be here to little purpose tonight if but to discuss a bill of fare. I hope before the evening is concluded that you will agree with me that the occasion has higher objects and pleasures than gastronomic gratification. "After the meat and the drink comes the feast." We have certain intellectual desires and, to some, social desires and imported, which should satisfy the keenest appetite.

A little more than four years ago a few young men associated themselves together under this name with the most praiseworthy objects. They sought to cultivate those purposes and qualities which, as Webster says, would "enable them to wear fittingly the imperial crown of American citizenship." In such gatherings as this lies the hope of good government. Better than party platforms, than declarations of party leaders, is the willingness of such citizens to bear their share of the political burdens of the country. It is the cant of the hour to despise politics. All honor to the exceptions to this rule. It was the boast of Themistocles that although he couldn't play the lute he knew how to make a little State a great one. There is a higher boast for the citizen to not only know how the State should be wisely governed, but to be able to say that by speech and vote he has done everything that within him lies to secure good government. This is the purpose of the Marquette Club. It is a Republican club (cheers), but it does not cease to be national in all its instincts. It does not qualify its Republicanism. By becoming partly National and partly Republican it never becomes murwump. [Cheers.]

### THE TOASTS.

The following toasts were then responded to in the order given:

1. "The Marquette Club." Mr. Frank J. Loesch.
2. "Progress in Legislation." Mr. Arthur H. Chetlain.
3. "True Americanism." The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt.
4. "Trusts." Mr. Charles Arnd.
5. "One Million Young Men Who Will Cast Their First Presidential Vote in Ninety-two." The Hon. John M. Thurston.
6. "Caste: Its Relation to Race Prejudice." The Rev. S. J. McPherson.

Mr. Loesch's speech contained a strong appeal for the public school system. Mr. Chetlain touched upon a number of questions of the day in his logical and thoughtful address. "Trusts" received a scathing arraignment at the hands of Mr. Arnd. The relations of caste to race prejudice, as elucidated by Dr. McPherson, was a scholarly effort, and the occasional flashes of a delicate humor lent a subtle persuasiveness to his logic.

### MR. ROOSEVELT'S INTERESTING TALK.

Theodore Roosevelt was received with great cheering. He provoked a renewal of the demonstration by saying that as a New-Yorker he came aleng behind the triumphal chariots of Chicago, and he hoped to see the World's Fair the most emphatic Chicago and American success of the century. He then spoke as follows:

We Americans have many great problems to solve, many threatening evils to fight, and many mighty deeds to do if, as I hope and believe, we have the wisdom, the strength, the courage, and the virtues to do them. Our Nation is that one among all the nations of the earth which holds in its hands the fate of the coming years. We enjoy exceptional advantages, and are menaced by exceptional dangers; and all the signs indicate that we shall either fail greatly or succeed greatly. I firmly believe that we shall succeed, but we must not foolishly blink the dangers by which we are threatened, for that is the way to fail. On the contrary we must soberly set to work to find out all we can about the existence and extent of every evil, must acknowledge it to be such, and must then attack it with unyielding resolution. There are many such evils; each must be fought after a separate fashion. Yet there is one quality which we must bring to the solution of every problem; that is an intense and fervent Americanism. We shall never be successful over the dangers that confront us, we shall never achieve true greatness, nor reach the lofty ideal which the founders and preservers of our mighty federal republic have set before us, unless we are Americans in heart and soul, in spirit and purpose, keenly alive to the responsibilities implied in the very name of American, and proud beyond measure of the glorious privilege of bearing it.

### PRAISE FOR CHICAGO.

I am in all my feelings National and neither local nor sectional and I am happy to add parenthetically I am not in the least cosmopolitan, and it is a pleasure for me to speak to you of Chicago because Chicago is an intensely and typically American city. You have plenty of faults, but I think you will in time correct them, for you are essentially Americans. Of recent years you have done two things because of which you deserve well of the whole Nation. You have put down or punished (even if not altogether adequately) two foul foreign conspiracies which were hatched in your midst. You dealt with the Anarchist dynamite throwers as they deserved and you also dealt with, thought not as severely as they deserved, the members of a foreign dynamite society who, on account of a factious quarrel, had murdered an American citizen. I have full faith that you will visit any future offenders of the same sort with even prompter and severer punishment, whether they are found in the ranks of the Anarchists on the one hand or of the Clan-na-Gael or some kindred organization on the other.

### NO USE FOR IMITATIONS.

There are two sides to the problem of observing to the intense and thorough Americanism which is the first condition of our National success and grandeur. It is necessary, in the first place, to Americanize the immigrants of foreign birth who come to settle in our midst; and, in the second place, it is even more necessary for those among us who are by birth and descent already Americans, not to throw away our birthright and with incredible and contemptible folly wander back to bow down before the alien gods which our forefathers forsook. It is with this last phase that I shall first deal.

It is always better to be an original than an imitation, even when the imitation is of something better than the original; but what shall we say of the fool who is content to be an imitation of something worse? Even if the weaklings who seek to be other than Americans were right in deeming other nations to be better than we are, the fact would yet remain that to be a first-class American is fiftyfold better than to be a second-class imitation of a Frenchman or Englishman. As a matter of fact, however, those of our countrymen who do believe in our inferiority are always individuals who, however cultivated, have some organic weakness in their moral or mental make-up; and the great mass of our people, who are robustly patriotic and who have sound, healthy minds, are justified in regarding these feeble renegades with a half-impatient and half-amused scorn. I would not for a moment be considered to sympathize with those equally undesirable citizens who stand up for every abuse and evil which happens to be peculiar to our own peculiar conditions, and who wish to reject any good that happens to be of foreign origin. On the contrary, I believe in waging relentless war on those rank-growing evils which may be of purely native growth, and I would grasp at any good, no matter whence it comes. Nor do I accept the evil attendant upon another system of government as an adequate excuse for that attendant upon our own; the fact that the courtier is a scamp does not render the demagogue any the less a scoundrel. But I do most emphatically believe that, with all his faults and shortcomings, the American stands today on a higher plane than the citizen of any other nation, and that no other land offers such glorious possibilities to the man able to take advantage of them as does ours, while I am absolutely sure that no one of our people can do any work really worth doing unless he does it primarily as an American. It is because certain classes of our people still retain their spirit of colonial dependence on an exaggerated deference to European opinion that they fail to accomplish what they ought to. It is precisely along the lines where we have worked most independently that we have accomplished the greatest results; and it is in those professions where there has been no servility to but merely a wise profiting by foreign experience that we produced our greatest men. Our soldiers and statesmen and orators, our explorers, our wilderness-winners and commonwealth builders, the men who have made our laws and seen that they were executed, and the other men whose energy and ingenuity have created our marvelous material prosperity—all these have been men who have drawn wisdom from the experience of every age and nation, but who have nevertheless thought and worked and conquered and lived and died purely as Americans; and on the whole they have done better work than has been done in any other country during the short period of our National life.

### SOME FAILURES ABROAD.

On the other hand, it is in those professions where our people have striven hardest to mold themselves in conventional European forms that they have succeeded least; and the holds true to the present day, the failure being of course most conspicuous where the man takes up his abode is Europe, and becomes a second rate European because he is overcivilized, oversensitive, overrefined, has lost his virility, and lacks the hardihood and manly courage by which alone he can conquer in the keen struggle of our National life. Be it remembered, too, that this same being does not really become a European; he only ceases being an American, nothing else. He simply throws away a great prize for the sake of a lesser one, and does not even get the lesser one. This holds trbe in almost every case. The painter who goes to Paris, not merely to get two or three years' thorough training in his art with the deliberate purpose of taking up his abode there, and with the intention of following in the ruts worn deep by ten thousand earlier travelers, instead of striking off to rise or fall on a new line, thereby forfeits all chance of doing the best work. He must content himself with aiming at that kind of mediocrity which consists in doing fairly well what has already been done better; and he usually never even sees the grandeur and picturesqueness of Europe before the eyes of every man who can read the book of America's past and the book of America's present. Thus it is with the man of letters who flees to London because, forsooth, he, with his undersized soul and delicate effeteness, finds the conditions of life on this side of the water too crude and raw—in other words, finds that he cannot play a man's part among men, and so goes where he will be sheltered from the winds that harden stouter souls than his. Such a one may write very graceful and pretty verses, essays, and novels, but he will never do work to compare with that of his brother who is strong enough to stand on his feet and to stay in America to do the work of an American.

### KNOW-NOTHINGISM CONFOUNDED.

But I wish to be distinctly understood on one point. Americanism is a question of spirit, conviction, and purpose, not of creed or birthplace. The politician who bids for the Irish or German vote is despicable, for of all citizens of this Commonwealth should vote only as Americans; but he is not a whit less despicable than if he votes against a good American merely because that American happens to have been born in Ireland or Germany. Know-Nothingism in any form is utterly un-American. It requires courage to oppose a man because of his religion or of where he was born, and all good citizens will hold any such effort in abhorrence. A Scandinavian, German, or Irishman who has really become an American has the right to stand on exactly the same footing as any native-born citizen in the land, and is just as much entitled to the friendship and support, social and political, of his neighbors. Among the men with whom I have been thrown in close personal contact socially and who have been stanchest friends and allies politically are not a few Americans who happened to have been born on the other side of the water; and I know no better men in the ranks of our native born citizens and not very many who are as good. I do not wish to see any better Americans in Congress than some of my Minnesota friends like Rice, Lind, and Nelson, who, I believe, are of Scandinavian origin; and the United States gains immensely when we swap a citizen of the type of Henry James for a citizen of the type of Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. Again, my closest political supporter is a friend who was born in Ireland but who is as good an American as ever lived. One of the most valued friends I made during the three years I was in the New York Legislature, among them are men bearing the names of O'Neill, Kelly, Murphy, Welch, and M. J. Costello; and whether they were born in Ireland I don't know and don't care, but I do know that they were Americans through and through, and that it would be well for us as a nation if we had more such legislators. In closing I cannot better express the ideal standard which should be taken by our fellow-citizens of foreign birth than by quoting the words of a representative American born in Germany, the Hon. Richard Guenther of Wisconsin, in a speech spoken at the time of the Samoan trouble.

### MR. GUENTHER'S VIEWS.

"We know as well as any other class of American citizens where our duties belong. We will work for our country in time of peace and fight for it in time of war, if a time of war should ever come. When I say our country, I mean, of course, our adopted country. I mean the United States of America. After passing through the crucible of naturalization we are no longer Germans—we are Americans. Our attachment to America cannot be measured by the length of our residence here. We are Americans from the moment we touch American shores until we are laid in American graves. We will fight for America whenever necessary. America first, last, and all the time. America against Germany, America against the world. America right or wrong—always America. We are Americans."

All honor to the man who spoke such words as those. And I believe they express the feelings of the great majority of those among our fellow-American citizens who were born abroad. We Americans can only do our alloted task well if we face it steadily and bravely, seeing but not fearing the danger. About it we must stand shoulder to shoulder, not asking as to the birthplace or creed of our comrades, but only demanding that they be in very truth Americans and that we all work together heart, and head, and hand for the honor and the greatness of our common country. [Applause.]

### MR. THURSTON'S RESPONSE.

John M. Thurston made a brilliant and eloquent effort in response to the toast: "The One Million Young Men Who Will Cast Their First Vote in 1892." He was frequently interrupted by cheers and continued applause. In substance he spoke as follows:

In 1892 one million young Americans will go to the polls and cast their first Presidential ballot, filled with the enthusiasm of youth and inspired with the love of country. With the desire in their hearts to forward and foster good government they can capture and hold the political future of the United States. They will have set before them a choice of party affiliation, party belief, and party action. They need not vote according to inherited political belief. In the old countries the son of a peasant remains the son of a peasant and the son of a Tory remains the son of a Tory. But in the United States, thank God, the son of a peasant can march barefooted along the towpath of a canal to the Presidential chair, and in the United States the son of Stephen A. Douglas can be a good and consistent Republican. This new generation of voters will be blessed with a higher degree of intelligence and education than any other million before them, and I see the hope, by reason of their greater intelligence and better understanding of American institutions, they will vote the Republican ticket. If the young voter of 1892 asks what difference lies between the two great political parties, history will answer him, his own intelligence and conscience will answer him.

### The Saxby Libel Case.

CINCINNATI, O., March 25.—[Special.]—Squire Gass refused today to dismiss the charge of criminal libel preferred against Howard Saxby, editor of the *Porcupine*, by James McDonald, the millionaire oil merchant. The case was set for trial next Monday. An effort will be made to discover the author of the anonymous letters reflecting on the character of McDonald.

*What would you do for Chicago if you had $10,000,000? The columns of* THE TRIBUNE *will be thrown open next Sunday for answers to this question.*

"We'll be gay and happy," for Salvation Oil is only 25 cents a bottle. It kills all pain.

## MAKE STREETS HIDEOUS.

### CHICAGO SUFFERING FROM AN INFLICTION OF PERMANENT AWNINGS.

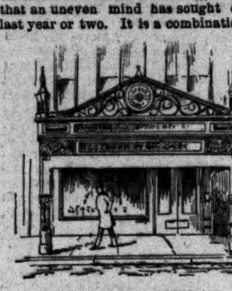
**Down-Town Thoroughfares Rendered Unsightly by These Ungainly Structures, Which Obstruct the Sidewalks—The Difference Between These Canopies and Those That Characterize Northern Missouri—They Have Superseded the Deadly Skid.**

The skid has been dethroned. Its long reign as a despot of the sidewalk is ended. The permanent street canopy has taken its place. The skid was annoying. The permanent street canopy is atrocious. The skid was unobtrusive in its despotism. The street canopy is big, ugly, and vicious. The skid was scarcely more powerful than the banana-peel. At its worst it could only pull your legs from under you. The street canopy may fall on you, it certainly will drip on you, and it is, above everything else, so uniovely that it must surely shock your artistic sense.

The street canopy is indigenous to Chicago. It is to be seen in no other city in America. Down in Northern Missouri, where the Democratic majorities are larger than they have been in Chicago, all the stores have canopies in front of them. But these canopies are wooden, and their simplicity somewhat relieves them. The kind of canopy a Chicago Democrat puts up hasn't even the merit of simplicity.

The Chicago canopy, the chances are, has yellow posts, a red, white, and blue roof, pink glass, and a gobelin peak. It looks as if it had been made out of the fragments of a bad dream.

The architect who designed it must have been distraught. It combines all the historical forms of inartistic building, with several that an uneven mind has sought out in the last year or two. It is a combination of the



THE LATEST OBSTRUCTION.

Queen Anne, the Renaissance, the Gothic, the Corinthian, and the Upper Sandusky. It looks like the Custom-House as seen through smoked glass. In coloring it resembles a striped stocking that has been washed with a blazer. It will never do. It ought to go.

### THE CANOPY OF CANOPIES.

The identity of the originator of this Kaw River style of architecture has been lost, fortunately for the originator. A few years ago, it is known, a theater or two put out a permanent canopy, but it was a tentative sort of affair, ugly, to be sure, unpleasant to see, and a serious obstruction to the street, but a pigmy in all those ways of viciousness compared with the recent iniquities, the most offensive of which is the one perpetrated in the last week or two by Lansing & McGarigle on Clark street.

Lansing & McGarigle run a restaurant and saloon on Clark street at the corner of Whitechapel court. McGarigle bought out Mr. Sickler, who had been Mr. Lansing's partner, and proceeded to enlarge the scale of operations in the restaurant. His first act was to build a canopy. Mr. McGarigle looked about. He saw several canopies, and they were so comparatively small and unobtrusive that he said:

"Lo, I will build to myself a canopy that shall be so many cubits higher and so many degrees uglier than all other canopies that men shall pause before it and exclaim, 'Verily, Billy McGarigle surely must abide within these walls.'"

There is an ordinance governing the building of these canopies, but Mr. McGarigle had been in politics long enough to know how to override anything so paltry as an ordinance. He called on his friend, Ald. William Ptolemy Whelan. Ald. William Ptolemy Whelan is himself engaged in the sale of embalming fluids. He had a fellow-feeling.

"Certainly, Mac," he said in his cheery tones. "You can build a canopy as tall as the house."

At the next meeting of the City Council Ald. Whelan introduced an order permitting the building of a permanent canopy in front of the restaurant at No. 126 Clark street. In accordance with custom the matter was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South.

### AND SO HE GOT HIS AWNING.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys South, like an industrious, intelligent committee, reported the order favorably, and the Council passed it, notwithstanding the protest of Ald. Arthur Dixon. Ald. Dixon, knowing how seriously the canopy must impair the already tattered beauty of Clark street, repeated the protest to Commissioner Purdy, but the Commissioner, being in his usual comatose condition, paid no heed to the Alderman's objections.

The canopy is now completed. It thoroughly satisfies the wildest dreams of ugliness. It is a massive, clumsy pile of sheet-iron, glass, and wood, painted in the colors of an Italian scene by the hand of the dime museum artist. The peaked roof is mud-colored on top, and pale, shivery blue underneath. The glass around the margin is dark blue, and the post is of the hue of a Welsh rarebit. The chromatic effect is wild enough to unsettle a man's faith in his own intellect, and the whole appearance of the canopy is so grossly and ostentatiously uncouth that it mars the street for blocks either way.

Against the light, shallow structures that line Clark street any kind of canopy would be unpicturesque, and the bigness of this one makes it especially distasteful. Beyond all this, it is an incumbrance to the sidewalk, and it makes a barrier on a street that of all down-town streets should be freest.

Mayor Cregier must pass under the canopy every twenty-four hours when he goes to McGarigle's to take his noonday meal. He must know that it is a violation of the spirit of the ordinance governing street obstruction, and if he does not know it he should light a large kerosene lamp and by its pale light glance at the municipal code.

## HE THOUGHT IT WAS MINERAL WATER.

**An Indiana Professor Drinks Embalming Fluid by Mistake and Soon Expires.**

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 25.—[Special.]—A horrible accident occurred yesterday afternoon at New Harmony which resulted fatally to Col. Richard Owen. A jug of liquid labeled antiseptid medicated water intended for W. W. Robb, an undertaker, was by mistake delivered to Mr. Frategeot's dry goods store. Mr. Frategeot thinking it was some kind of a mineral water poured out a glassful and handed it to Col. Owen, who took two large swallows. Mr. Frategeot then took a swallow. Almost immediately both men were taken viojently ill. A physician was called and he at once discovered that the water was an embalming liquid. Col. Owen died from the result of the poison shortly after 10 o'clock last night. Mr. Frategeot is still in a critical condition, but may recover.

Col. Owen was in the 80th year of his age and was one of the most prominent geologists in the country. He was the youngest son of Robert Owen, the renowned philanthropist, and was a brother of the eminent Robert Dale Owen. In 1882 he was elected President of Purdue University, which position he declined, and in the same year the Wabash College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

## ICE FAST LEAVING THE STRAITS.

**Open Water Looked For in a Short Time—Vessel Movements.**

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., March 25.—[Special.]—Ice in this vicinity is fast disappearing and an opening of the straits can be looked for in a short time unless real cold weather sets in.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., March 25.—[Special.]—There is open water this side of Mackinac Island. The ice in the straits shifted this afternoon. A good strong wind would soon break it up and drive it out. The weather continues warm and rainy.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 25.—[Special.]—A fifty-mile southwest gale has prevailed here since 8 o'clock this morning. The Roanoke returned here for shelter at 2 o'clock this morning after being out three hours. The schooner Kate Howard arrived from Chicago at 4 p. m. Her master reports a rough handling outside.

## EXTRADITION TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

**The Convention Concluded Last July Proclaimed at Washington Yesterday.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The convention supplementary to the tenth article of the treaty of 1842 between Great Britain and the United States concluded at Washington July 12, 1889, and ratified at London March 11, 1890, was proclaimed today. By the terms of the supplementary convention the provisions of the tenth article of the original treaty are made applicable to the following additional crimes:

1. Manslaughter, when voluntary.
2. Counterfeiting or altering money, uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money.
3. Embezzlement, larceny, receiving any money, valuable security, or other property knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen, or fraudulently ootained.
4. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director or member or officer of any company, made criminal by the laws of both countries.
5. Perjury or subornation of perjury.
6. Rape, abduction, child-stealing, kidnaping.
7. Burglary, housebreaking, or shopbreaking.
8. Piracy by the law of nations.
9. Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master; wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea or attempting to do so; assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
10. Crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading; extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes mentioned in this convention or in the aforesaid tenth article, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both countries.

The convention further provides that a fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offense in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character, or if he proves the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offense of a political character. No person surrendered under the convention shall be triable or tried, or be punished for any political crime or offense, or for any act connected therewith, committed previous to his extradition; nor shall he be triable or tried for any crime or offense committed prior to his extradition other than the offense for which he was surrendered until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.

Following is the proclamation:

WHEREAS, An extradition convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland supplementary to the tenth article of the treaty contracted between the same high contracting parties the 9th day of August, 1842, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries of the aforesaid high contracting parties at the City of Washington the 12th day of July, 1889; and

WHEREAS, The said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at the City of London the 11th day of March, 1890.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, have caused the said convention to be made public as aforesaid, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 25th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourteenth.

By the President: BENJAMIN HARRISON.
JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

## KANSAS FARMERS IN CONVENTION.

**Discussing a Demand for an Extra Session of the Legislature.**

TOPEKA, Kas., March 25.—[Special.]—The State Convention of County Presidents of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance convened in this city today. About 40 counties out of 106 were represented, but 30 more are expected to report tomorrow. Ben Clover, President of the State Alliance, presides over the sessions, which are held with closed doors in Representative Hall. The greatest precautions are used to keep secret the proceedings and the members will not even speak of what is going on to outsiders. The principal matter before the conference today was whether a demand shall be made on Gov. Humphrey to call an extra session of the Legislature immediately to pass a stay law. If is believed such a demand will be made. This, with the aggressive movement of the Republican reapublicanists, is likely to force a compliance from the Governor. A resolution was adopted demanding that the farming element be represented on the State Railroad Commission and recommending R. B. Maxon of Emporia for the position. A resolution was also passed demanding of Congress that Mexican ore be admitted to the United States free of duty. A committee of three was appointed tonight to decide what could be furnished the press for publication and will not report until tomorrow.

## MUST PAY HER EX-HUSBAND AN ANNUITY.

**Decision Against a Divorced Wife in a Massachusetts Court.**

BOSTON, Mass., March 25.—[Special.]—Judge Allen of the Supreme Court decided today a peculiar case involving a considerable sum of money. Jennie P. Chase, wife of Dr. Chase of this city, when she was 20 years old came into possession of a fortune of more than $400,000. Later on she met William H. Culliton and in 1883 married him against the wishes of her brothers. Several months after her marriage she made a gift to her husband of $100,000, consisting of stocks, bonds, and other securities. She repented of her generosity afterwards, however, and sought to recover the property. Her husband compromised by giving up the property and receiving in return $20,000 in cash and a conveyance to trustees of the sum of $60,000, the trustees to pay to Culliton the sum of $1,800 a year during his life. Later Mrs. Culliton became divorced from her husband and married Dr. Chase, and now seeks release from the $1,800 annuity she is obliged to pay Culliton. The court, however, holds that the contract must stand.

## BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A MICHIGAN GIRL.

**A Fiendish Crime That May Be Speedily Avenged by a Mob.**

EAST SAWAS, Mich., March 25.—[Special.]—Last evening Florence Nightingale, the 18-year-old daughter of A. O. Nightingale of Au Sable, left the house after dark to draw water from the well, and was seized by three men, Andrew Bennett, his brother Gilbert, and William Flynn. Her throat was filled with paper. They cut the clothesline and tied her fast. They then put her into a buggy and drove out of town, assaulted and left her. Her moanings were heard by a Mr. Black who, finding her insensible, carried her to his house. She came to sufficiently to tell that she scratched one of the men's faces. The flesh was still under her finger nails. Snow had fallen and the men were tracked to their hotel, thence to a saloon, and all three are now in jail at Tawas City.

Miss Nightingale is still unconscious.

About fifty men from Au Sable arrived about 5 this afternoon in the woods on the outskirts of this village. There may be a lynching.

## CAMPAIGN IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

**The Coming Election to Be Bitterly Contested—The Candidates.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 25.—Late advices from the Cherokee Nation say that political parties are becoming active in the matter of nominating candidates for the Chieftaincy of the nation in the coming election. The present Chief, Mayes, who represents the Downing or Democratic party, has achieved considerable reputation in his party of late, and it is believed that he will be nominated for reelection, while ex-Chief Bushyhead, a leader of the National or Republican party, is being urged by his friends for the head of their ticket. The strip question will be an active factor in the campaign, and it is said the contest over that and other issues will be hot and bitter.

### Survey of the Sioux Reservation.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 25.—[Special.]—The United States survey of the Sioux Reservation is to be made from the intersection of the 103d meridian and the Northern Pacific railroad. This point will be determined by astronomical observations at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. The longitude of that meridian will be determined by simultaneous observations of a list of stars at South Heart and at the observatory. When the local time of the two places is accurately known an exchange of telegraphic signals will be made, in order to compare the local time thus obtained, which by proper reductions will give the longitude desired as based on that at Carleton College. It will require two weeks to complete this interesting piece of work.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat. Have you tried a cup when exhausted?

## AGAINST DAYTON'S BILL.

### THE IOWA UNIFORMITY MEASURE PRACTICALLY KNOCKED OUT.

**Action of the House Committee on the School-Book Question—The Minority Report Likely to Be Adopted—Appropriations Recommended for the State Institutions—Other Proceedings of the Legislature—Gov. Hill's Message on the Ballot-Reform Bill.**

DES MOINES, Ia., March 25.—[Special.]—State uniformity of school text books was practically knocked out today. The House Committee on Text Books defeated the Dayton bill for State uniformity by a vote of 7 to 5. This was the bill that the sub-committee appointed to select a State uniformity bill agreed upon and reported to the committee in the Senate. The Committee on Schools by a vote of 5 to 4 decided to recommend the passage of the substitute prepared by Senator Woolson, which combines both State uniformity and district purchase. The negative votes were cast by the supporters of the district purchase, and a minority report will be presented recommending a straight district purchase bill. There will be a lively discussion on the floor of the Senate, with the chances believed to be largely in favor of the adoption of the minority report. However, whichever report is adopted will be some other measure than State uniformity.

In the Senate the resolution looking towards the resubmission of the prohibition amendment, which was introduced in the House yesterday, was presented by Senator Brower. Both Houses also took action in regard to the proper representation of the State at the World's Fair in Chicago.

In the Senate the bill by Senator Bailey making an appropriation for that purpose was withdrawn at his request from the Committee on Appropriations and a special committee appointed to have charge of the bill.

In the Senate a bill was passed limiting the rate of interest on school fund loans to 6 per cent.

In the House the bill came up on report of the committee proposing that the rate be made 7 per cent. The bill was referred back to the committee.

The House bill requiring county superintendents and conductors and instructors in normal institutes to hold State certificates or diplomas was defeated.

A bill providing for closing up the affairs of any corporation which is dissolved by limit of charter or for any other cause was passed.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations have finished their work and apportioned the appropriations to the various State institutions. The following table shows the amounts asked by the institutions and the amounts they will receive as recommended by the Senate committee:

| *Institutions.* | *Amount asked.* | *Amount recom'd.* |
|---|---|---|
| Industrial Home for Boys | $ 35,000 | $ 22,100 |
| Insane Hospital, Mt. Pleasant | 53,100 | 48,100 |
| Insane Hospital, Clarinda | $19,000 | 173,100 |
| Agricultural College | 66,000 | 46,000 |
| College for Blind | 9,000 | 7,000 |
| Insane Hospital, Independence | 42,500 | 25,000 |
| Institution for Feeble Minded | 86,302 | 45,100 |
| Soldiers' Home | 70,950 | 36,250 |
| State Taliesin | 200,000 | 133,000 |
| Normal School | 57,100 | 57,600 |
| Orphans' Home | 62,700 | 46,500 |
| Fort Madison Penitentiary | 11,703 | 11,700 |
| Anamosa Penitentiary | 68,850 | 36,850 |
| Industrial School for Girls | 14,850 | 17,825 |
| Institute for Deaf and Dumb | 43,300 | 29,950 |
| Benedict Home | 8,000 | 5,000 |
| Capitol Grounds and finishing building | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| Institution for Feeble Minded | ..... | 40,000 |
| Monument of Spirit Lake Massacre | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Fish Commission | ..... | 3,000 |
| New Normal School, if one is established | ..... | 50,000 |
| Expense commission to investigate university | ..... | 4,800 |
| Totals | $1,323,802 | $992,675 |

Mr. Dobson introduced a bill providing that three new normal schools should be established in case the cities where such schools shall locate shall furnish free to the State the buildings and grounds necessary.

Gov. Boies today made his first appointment. He sent to the Senate the name of ex-Mayor W. L. Carpenter of Des Moines as custodian of the Capitol building in place of Gen. Ed Wright, whose term expires April 1. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate without opposition.

## DOUBTS IT CONSTITUTIONALITY.

**Gov. Hill's Message on the Saxton Ballot-Reform Bill.**

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—[Special.]—Gov. Hill's message on the Saxton Ballot-Reform bill reached the Senate this morning. It was not a veto message strictly within the meaning of that term, but a very remarkable document. By its terms the Governor shirks his responsibility. The message says that the objects which it professes to accomplish are unquestionably commendable. Certain of its provisions, he believed, are unconstitutional, and he asserts that under the existing situation he cannot conscientiously permit it to become a law with his signature. He is willing to be convinced if his views are unsound.

The Governor recommends that a joint resolution be passed by the Legislature requesting both divisions of the Court of Appeals to examine the Saxton bill and give an informal expression as to its constitutionality.

Immediately upon the presentation of the message Mr. Chase (Dem.) offered a resolution in conformity with the request of the Governor.

Mr. Saxton maintained that there was no need of sending the bill to the Court of Appeals.

The resolution by a strict party vote was sent to the Judiciary.

In the Assembly Mr. Sheehan offered the reference resolution, and, despite an effort of his to debate the matter, it was sent to the Judiciary Committee.

### An Election to Decide an Appointment.

AURORA, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—Congressman Hopkins has hit upon a novel method of deciding the Batavia Post-Office fight. There are four candidates, Ed Smith, J. McMaster, Clark Lewis, and a man named Stafford. Each of the first three confidently informed Mr. Hopkins that he could carry Batavia by popular vote. Thereupon Mr. Hopkins called an election for next Saturday, and the successful candidate will receive his recommendation for Postmaster.

### Preparing for the Capital Campaign.

PIERRE, S. D., March 25.—[Special.]—The Board of Trade held an important session today, at which it was thoroughly organized for the Capital campaign this year. The old Executive Committee, consisting of John Sutherland, P. F. McClure, A. W. Johnston, W. S. Wells, and W. L. Wellman, who so successfully conducted the campaign last year, was again chosen, and three other members, C. L. Crawford, J. A. Ward, and C. H. Burke, were added.

### The Situation in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 25.—[Special.]—President Allen of the Kansas Associated Republican Resubmission clubs, in a letter mailed today to Chairman Quay, calls attention to the formidable strength of the Resubmission Republicans and the Farmers' Alliance and warns him of the danger of the overthrow of the party in this State as in Iowa. The people demand the right to vote on the prohibition amendment, he says, and if the issue is postponed to 1892 it will endanger the party supremacy in Kansas.

### Killed the Machine's Bill.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 25.—[Special.]—The Independent Democrats in the House today rallied to the support of the Republicans and succeeded in killing one of the election measures proposed by the machine Democrats—a substitute for the Ballot Reform bill.

### Dissension at Racine.

RACINE, Wis., March 25.—[Special.]—The Bennett law and the closing of saloons are the issues in the campaign here. Dissension in the Republican ranks is becoming apparent.

### Mississippi Prohibitionists.

JACKSON, Miss., March 25.—[Special.]—The State Executive Prohibition Committee met here today. A State convention was called to meet in Jackson Tuesday, July 1 next.

### Democratic Primaries.

BENTON, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—There will be a Democratic primary election in this county the 1st day of April to instruct delegates to the Senatorial convention and nominate a full county ticket.

## INCENDIARY FIRE AT BISMARCK, N. D.

**An Attempt to Destroy the Town—Three Children Burned to Death.**

BISMARCK, N. D., March 25.—Some one tried to burn up the town this morning at 2 o'clock. An incendiary started a blaze between two empty buildings with the wind blowing sixty miles an hour. The old opera-house on Third street, the laundry building belonging to George P. Flannery of Minneapolis, and the Judkins photograph gallery were burned. The sparks set fire to two small houses two blocks distant and burned them up.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., March 25.—[Special.]—The d

# SOLDIER BOYS IN LUCK.

## THE FIRST REGIMENT'S NEW ARMORY TO BE BEGUN WITHIN TEN DAYS.

### Marshall Field Offers an Advantageous Lease and He and Messrs. Hutchinson and Mitchell Guarantee the Necessary Funds—That Car Lighting Gas Company Brought to Terms—The Rev. Lyman Abbott's Lecture at Central Music-Hall.

The project of building an armory for the First Regiment was put on a working basis yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the trustees at 3 o'clock at the office of Burnham & Root, at which were present C. L. Hutchinson, J. J. Mitchell, A. G. Van Schaack, Col. H. L. Turner, Col. C. R. E. Koch, and Quartermaster A. L. Bell.

The trustees accepted the generous offer of Marshall Field to lease the lot at the corner of Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue for ninety-nine years, without revaluation, at an annual rental of $4,000. The generosity of Mr. Field in leasing the ground at such a low annual rental for so long a period and without revaluation is made all the more apparent by the fact that he refused an offer of twice the amount only last week. His motive is a feeling of friendliness to the regiment and a desire to see it provided with an armory which will be worthy of the zealous enthusiasm of its members as well as a credit to the city.

The financial part of the undertaking was guaranteed by Messrs. Mitchell and Hutchinson, together with Marshall Field, and, on motion of Col. Turner, Messrs. Burnham and Root were instructed to proceed at once with the erection of the building. The Building Committee is composed of Messrs. Bell, Van Schaack, and Mitchell.

The plans, together with a picture of the proposed armory, have been published in THE TRIBUNE. The cost of the structure is not to exceed $150,000—an amount ample to make the armory the most elegant and commodious military home in the West. The ground for the new armory will be broken within the next ten days, and the boys of the First Regiment will not count many days before they will be comfortably and even elegantly installed in quarters of their own.

## A CORPORATION BROUGHT TO TIME.

### The Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company Makes Promises—Other Items.

The action of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting company in election its plant and operating its works on South Clark and Sixteenth streets and the public nuisance resculting was the subject of a careful investigation at the Health Commissioner's office yesterday. Jacob Johann, manager of the company, Dr. Wickersham, City Prosecutor May, Engineer Cheney, Officer Cobb and Chief Sanitary Inspector Young were present. Mr. Johann entered into an explanation, in the course of which he stated that the works were not a nuisance and that if the company was illegally operating its works neither he nor the company was aware of

Commissioner Wickersham read the complaint of the property-owners and factory proprietors charging that the company poures its refuse into the main sewers, half suffocating the inhabitants and factory hands in the buildings in the neighborhood.

Mr. Johan admitted that this was serious, but promised to remedy the evil complained of inside of four days by constructing airtight wells in which the refuse would be poured until cooled off at night in condensing cars. This satisfied the Health Commissioner, who, however, instructed Officer Cobb to keep a close eye on the matter and see that the arrangement is carried out.

Commissioner Furdy then turned to his letter-book, and under date of Sept. 28, 1889, found a communication in which he informed Mr. Johann, in reply to an application for a permit to lay pipes from Sixteenth street to Polk street, that he could not have it until he first obtained an order from the Council. Attorney May asked Mr. Johann what excuse he could offer for having the streets torn up and the pipes laid in the face of the communication from the Public Works Department. Mr. Johann didn't know what to say, but finally agreed to communicate with the President, at New York, and guaranteed that the works would either be shut down or an ordinance applied for in the Council by the next regular meeting.

If Mr. Johann acts up to his agreement the city will not prosecute.

The Controller was asked yesterday what the effect would be of the passage by the Council Monday of the recommendation of the Finance Committee to increase the pumping facilities at Bridgeport.

"I presume there can be no further discussion of the matter in the Council now that it has been passed," said the Controller, "except, of course, with regard to the necessary appropriation. I have no accurate knowledge of what sum would be necessary to put up these works, but I should say it would take from $75,000 to $100,000. Where this sum is to come from I do not know, but I suppose it will have to be taken off the different departments. There are several of these which are cut down to the last dollar, but perhaps we may find a few that can stand a little pruning."

The Department of Public Works has asked for bids for the paving of the following streets with cedar blocks:

Davis street, from North avenue to Division street; Rusk street, from Chicago avenue to Erie street; Van Horn street, from Lafin street to Wood street and from Robey street to Oakley street; Twelfth street, from Calhoun avenue to Keeler avenue; Twenty-seventh street, from State street to Portland avenue; Twenty-third street, from State street to Archer avenue; Seventeenth street, from Loomis street to Wood street; Shields avenue, from Twenty-sixth street to Cullerton street; Robey street, from Fullerton avenue to Armitage avenue; Oakwood avenue, from Drexel boulevard to Sec. 9; Seventeenth street, from Blue Island avenue to Ashland avenue; Keeley street, from Archer avenue to Forty-first street; Hoyne avenue, from Twenty-second street to Blue Island avenue; Henry street, from Ashland avenue to Wood street; Hickory street, from Lock street to Main street; Halsted street, from the river to Thirty-ninth street; Gardner street, from Vine street to Halsted street; Elk Grove avenue, from North avenue to Armitage avenue; Emerald avenue, from Archer avenue to Twenty-sixth street; Dudley street, from North avenue to Armitage avenue; Concord place, from Cleybourne avenue to Sheffield avenue.

## LECTURE BY BEECHER'S SUCCESSOR.

### The Rev. Lyman Abbott of New York Talks on "The Industrial Revolution."

There have been larger audiences in Central Music-Hall than assembled last night to hear the Rev. Lyman Abbott lecture on "The Industrial Revolution," but there haven't been many more intelligent. There have been more enthusiastic audiences, but none more keenly attentive.

The Rev. Mr. Abbott at the outset disclaimed being an orator. It was because he was not an orator that he was the successor of Mr. Beecher. Yet he held the people's attention from the start till he bowed his finis, and if they did not applaud at first they were forced to do so later on.

He is a gaunt man with a bulging big forehead, hollow eye-sockets, a long beard, beginning to grow gray, and a thin voice rather high pitched, measured off by clean-cut consonants which made their presence known all over the house.

"I do not come to appeal to your passions," he said. "There are demagogues here, too. I do not come to preach to you, for you have preachers. I do not come to you to cry peace when there is no peace. I do not pose as a mirror, for there are more polished ones than I who could stand here for an hour to give back your own thoughts. I am not going to tell you what I think you think I ought to think. There is a labor problem. The London strike, the Liverpool strike, the coalminers' strike paralyze industry. In politics the tariff question, which is a phase of the labor question, is pressing itself forward. The Irish question is but the labor question over again."

The speaker rapidly traced the evolution of the problem from prediai slavery to feudalism, to individualism, and the organized labor owned by capital, and showed that while the production of wealth is greater now than ever, the worker gets an ever decreasing share.

"It is not so bad in America," he said. "This is the El Dorado of labor. Yet in 1884 five millions of men worked for $200 a year. Think of keeping your wife on $4 a week. Carlyle said that enforced idleness is an Euclishman's hell. Yet our wages system keeps a million willing workers in that hell every year."

The speaker declared for the National ownership of land, the gift of God to his people, and the nationalizing of railroads, the arteries of trade. He maintained that there should be a democracy for wealth as well as for political government and education. It was of the people; it should be for the people and by the people.

"I am a Democrat," he said, "and I believe in man because I believe in God, and I believe in God because I believe in man. The people are able to create the wealth; they are able to manage it and should not be the slaves of a few capitalists. The revolution will come and I believe it will be peaceable."

## ART AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

### A Lecture by Miss Sara T. Hallowell at the Art Institute.

In introducing Miss Sara T. Hallowell yesterday at the Art Institute Mr. French spoke of her relation to the progress of art in Chicago. Her position as Secretary of the Exposition Art Committee has given her rare opportunities for familiarizing the people with good work, and her efforts in that direction have been rendered possible by the liberal and enlightened policy of the managers. Miss Hallowell, whose subject yesterday was "Pictures and Sculpture at the Paris Exposition of 1889," gave a brilliant and comprehensive review of the work there exhibited.

In speaking of the sculpture, she said that the modern sculptors can support comparison with those of any of the great periods of art. Over the great central dome of the main building of the exposition is a group designed by Delaplanche, representing "France distributing crowns to the nations." Some of the most remarkable work has been done by Paul Dubois, whose "Florentine Singer" is one of the glories of art. Fremiet, who precipitated the battle between the Classicists and the Naturalists a score of years ago, exhibits his "Gorilla Abducting a Woman." Time has righted both him and Barye. Auguste Rodin, perhaps the most prominent contemporary sculptor, has a robust and vigorous talent, which rebels against academic traditions. In spite of his occasional eccentricity he is a figure of commanding power. Falquière, who is more conservative than he, has delicacy and grace as well as vigor. Through him more than any other the old Greek seems to speak. Into his great statue, "Gloria Victis," Antonin Mercié has succeeded in infusing the real sentiment of patriotism. Its portrayal of fire and action gives the lie to the time-worn argument for repose in sculpture.

Miss Hallowell then turned to French painting and suggested the scope of the retrospective exhibition of work between 1789 and 1878. During the present century the greatest painters were the men of the Barbizon school, for some of whom this exhibition proved a veritable triumph. In Corot's "Biblis" he translates the very spirit of the trees, and art never before found expression for such a dawn as he depicts on another canvas. "The Gleaners," the greatest of Millet's works, was the greatest picture in the exhibition and is one of the great works of art of the world. Of Troyon there were ten examples, and Rousseau was represented by sixteen pictures in his earlier labored manner.

The works of Diaz, Daubigny, Fromentin, and Decamps were mentioned. The lecturer merely touched upon Delacroix. Manet, the first of the impressionists, was the first seeker after clear tones; but in Bastien-Lepage light penetrates everywhere. The contrast between Breton and Millet is striking, and, though the latter presents the greater art, Breton's beauty is also often exemplified in the living master. In Puvis de Chavannes is seen the undisputed master of French decorative painting. Prešminent among modern landscapists stands Cazin, whose work is beautiful in color, in sustained unity of the atmospheric effect, in truth, in simplicity, and in poetic sympathy.

Miss Hallowell passed many distinguished artists rapidly in review, pausing a moment to speak of Bouguereau's enervated eclecticism, and to say of Meissonier that, though his pictures have a masterly breadth of style, they will doubtless find their place by the works of the old Dutch masters who found inspiration in a mug of beer.

In the decennial collection, the work of the last ten years, the most eminent artist exhibiting is Dagnan-Bouveret, upon whom France has shortly bestowed the cross of honor.

After praising the works of Roll, Carrière, Gervex, and many others, the lecturer summarized the achievements in art of other nations.

The American exhibit, in execution and individuality as well as in numbers, was second only to the French. Our painters have not only learned the grammar of their art, but their art instincts are as sensitive and subtle as those of the French. The honors awarded to Dannat, Harrison, Sargent, and Melchers were mentioned, and the latter's "Communion" was briefly described. Special commendation was given to Davis, Innes, Chase, Thayer, and MacEwen, whose medal was well deserved; and among the sculptors to Bartlett, French, and MacMonnies.

April 8 Louis Dyer will lecture upon "The Gods in Greece."

## MR. HARVEY'S MANUFACTURING TOWN

### He Says Matters Are Progressing Satisfactorily—Some Details.

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE having expressed some curiosity as to what had become of the plan of T. W. Harvey and others to erect a large plant for the manufacture of steel railroad cars and establish a manufacturing town similar to Pullman, Mr. Harvey was asked about the status of the enterprise. He said that it was well under way and he expected that cars would be turned out before the end of this coming summer. The engineer of the company had just returned from an extensive tour of inspection of all the large carshops of the country, and upon his reports plans were being formulated. Mr. Harvey explained the method which his company would probably adopt to make the manufacturing of cars as economical as possible. He compared it with the system used in Pullman for the construction of the passenger and sleeping coaches. At Pullman the tracks are run into the building so as to stand across the width of it, and there the cars are built and remain on the same spot until finished, when they go to the paint-shop. Mr. Harvey's plan is to run the trucks lengthwise through the building and have a certain part of the work done at one end; then move the car along a little to a spot where the next stage of the construction is done; and so on till it is finished. This will keep the workmen, tools, and machinery for certain work at certain spots, and not only save time and expense, but also develop greater efficiency in the men, as they will be confined to a certain branch of work and always remain at the same spot.

The plans for the factory buildings are almost completed and some of the material is already being hauled to the future location at South Lawn. The land has been subdivided and streets and plans for dwellings of the workmen laid out. The Illinois Central has laid down two additional tracks and the new Steel-Car company will construct switch tracks. Craver, Steele & Austin of Grinnell, Ia., manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery, have bought seven acres immediately adjoining the location of the new Steel-Car company on the south and will this summer move their factory to that place. Two of that firm have purchased lots and intend to erect residences that will cost about $5,000 each.

Mr. Harvey says that the company will devote its attention chiefly to the construction of freight-cars. At present a car weighing 20,000 pounds is capable of holding 40,000 pounds freight. Mr. Harvey's steel cars will weigh 18,000 pounds and have a capacity of 60,000 pounds. Mr. Harvey thinks that the dead weight of the present freight-car is so great that two of his cars will in a few years save the price of a third. The demand of the country, he says, is principally for freight-cars.

## WANTS $10,000 FROM JOHN W. GARVEY

### Ex-Park Commissioner Brenock's Suit—Says He Was Slandered.

John Brenock, ex-West Park Commissioner and a well-known resident of the West Side, began an action in the Superior Court yesterday to recover $10,000 from John W. Garvey, a former member of the School Board, for slander. No papers beyond a precipe were filed.

Mr. Brenock said last night that the suit was brought on account of some remarks made by Garvey in the presence of several witnesses, when Garvey had accused him of having robbed some persons of their property. The exact words used he was not at liberty to state at present.

"It all grows out of the fact that Mr. Garvey has made some money and has got the big head," said Mr. Brenock, "Two years ago he wanted to buy the lot in front of this house on Macalister place. I would not sell it until he would say what kind of a house he would put up. I sold the lot to another party—a tenant of mine—and Garvey, getting possession of the lot next to it, made a trade and got the corner lot. Then he remarked to Frank Amberg, the contractor, who died lately, that he had got that lot and was going to make us pay him to get out. He said it was money he was after. He proposed to build a house on it facing the other way, so as to bring the rear in front of my house. He got an ordinance through the City Council for laying sidewalks through the alley which would be in front of the house he was to put up. I got the ordinance repealed. He had several other ordinances of the same kind introduced—something that was never heard of before. At the last session of the Legislature he got a member from Vermillion County to introduce a bill requiring City Councils to pass ordinances for laying sidewalks in alleys. Of course such legislation was of great interest to the people of Vermillion County.

"Monday night the Council passed another ordinance for laying a sidewalk in the alley back of his lot. I didn't oppose it. I've got tired of fighting him in the Council. I am going into the courts.

"He offered to take $37,000 for his lot that cost him $4,000 and a house on Lytle street that cost about $20,000. He has dug out a big hole in the ground for his building but doesn't put it up. Such a thing hasn't been done since Dan Wren's day. It's the worst scheme I ever saw."

Mr. Brenock lives in a fine house at No. 29 Macalister place, adjoining Vernon Park. He maintains that Garvey would ruin his property if allowed to build as he proposes and that all Garvey's acts are inspired by spite.

## J. YOUNG SCAMMON LEAVES $250.

### The Veteran Chicagoan's Will Probated—The Text of the Instrument.

The will of J. Young Scammon was filed in the Probate Court yesterday by his daughter, Miss Arianna E. Scammon of Beaufort, S. C. Judge Kohlsaat admitted the testament and granted letters to Miss Scammon, who is named as the sole executrix. In her petition Miss Scammon said that her father left an estate of only $250, consisting of office furniture and books. He had certain fire-insurance policies on which judgments aggregating nearly $75,000 were recently recovered, but the insurance companies had appealed and the policies themselves had been assigned. Miss Scammon gave a bond for $500, with Charles F. White and William A. Coleman as sureties. She stated that Mr. Scammon left surviving him his widow, Mrs. Maria S. Scammon, and his daughters, Miss Scammon and Mrs. Florence A. D. Reed, wife of Joseph Reed, his only heirs at law. Mr. Scammon's will, which was written by himself on both sides of an ordinary sheet of paper, is as follows:

The last will and testament of J. Young Scammon of the County of Cook and State of Illinois: I hereby appoint Arianna Evans Scammon of the City of Beaufort, S. C., my sole executrix of this my last will and testament, and direct that no bond or security shall be required of her. My estate is limited, and I therefore give and bequeath the whole of it to her, whether personal, real, or mixed, and direct that she shall, if living, consult with my wife and act harmoniously with her in the settlement of my estate, exacting nothing from her but what is absolutely just and right. My wife has an abundant estate in her own right and will willingly render such assistance to my daughters as they may need, and I would provide for in the will if I had property and she needed it, but in this case the will must be taken for the deed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 21st day of May 1889, at Chicago. J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

Miss Scammon was accompanied by Mrs. Reed. Mrs. Scammon was not present.

Charles F. White, who was his lawyer for seventeen years, said that all the money he made in later years was paid out in settling his debts.

"Mr. Scammon," said Mr. White, "was worth at least $1,000,000 at one time. The fire in 1871 and the panic in 1873 crippled him. He was practically out of debt when he died. He lived in very plain style and could have left a large estate. But his family is not by any means unprovided for. Mrs. Scammon is worth $250,000 in her own right. She is the daughter of Mr. Sheldon of Ogden, Sheldon & Co. and a sister-in-law of Mahlon D. Ogden. Mrs. Reed is the wife of Joseph S. Reed, who was formerly cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, and has a large estate.

## CARPENTERS DETERMINED TO WIN.

### They Declare That They Will Insist on Their Demands.

Carpenters' Union No. 41, consisting mostly of French-Canadians, held a well-attended meeting at No. 188 Blue Island avenue last evening. J. H. Conroy and Will H. Riley made addresses, advising the carpenters to organize and insist on their demands. "First agitate," said Riley, "then organize, then make your demand. I do not believe in the idea of cringing at the feet of bosses and asking them to please do this or that."

Albert Wahl, a lawyer, took up the eight-hour statute of 1867, declaring that all the carpenters wanted was the carrying out of the law. He favored arbitration, but if that was impossible, then strike.

Mr. Kliver spoke of the success of the Carpenters' Council in causing the adoption of eight-hour ordinances by the City Council, the Board of Education, and the County Board. The conditions for the movement this year were more favorable than in 1887, he said. The demands of the men were just and reasonable and public sympathy was on their side.

"If the workingmen received better pay," he said, "we would not have such hard times. If the money came into our hands the storekeepers and manufacturers would be better off. The simple reason that we do not keep our families any better is because we cannot get any more money without stealing it. There is nothing left to us in old age but the poor-house. Our demands are not unjust and we are going to insist on them. We do not want to strike. We have asked that the matter be submitted to a committee of arbitration, but the bosses have not had the manhood to agree to that. Even today we are willing to arbitrate. But if they are not then it means fight, and we will strike to win. The bosses say we are not organized. How do they know! I tell them we are organized and we know our strength. We know just how many men will go out in case of a strike."

François Lapointe, an architect, expressed his entire sympathy with the demands of the carpenters. A resolution to that effect was passed by the meeting about a dozen men joined the union.

Another largely-attended meeting was held at No. 213 West Madison street.

## IN HONOR OF DR. MARY C. SHIPLEY.

### Dr. Lucy White Gives a Reception to the Hahnemann College Graduating Class.

A reception to the ladies of the graduating class of Hahnemann College was given last night by Dr. Lucy White at the Chicago Gynecological Institute, Jefferson avenue and Fifty-third street. It was especially intended to honor by this reception Dr. Mary C. Shibley, who carried off the honors of the class this year over nearly 100, and also was the first woman to make the class address at the college banquet.

Mrs. C. V. White, Dr. Frances Dickinson, and Dr. Alice Ewing assisted in receiving.

Brief addresses were made during the evening by Drs. Saur, Haines, Green, and Dickinson, after which refreshments were served on small tables set in connecting parlors. Each table was decorated with a vase of choice cut flowers set in its center, and bouquets ornamented other parts of the room. Among those present were:

Dr. Julia R. Low, Dr. Prudence Lane, Dr. Isadore Green, Dr. Rachel Hickey, Dr. Sarah Andrus, Dr. Tenney of Independence, Kas.; of the graduates Drs. Helen M. Lynch, Frances E. Tuttle, Effie M. Straub, Alice M. Goss, and June A. Whittlesey; and Mrs. Parks, Mrs. Kate Oliver, Miss Ruth E. Swift, Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Carrie Shaw, Mrs. Lizzie M. Chidester, Miss Hattie J. Mercer, Miss Irene Knowlton, and Miss Liligebeck.

## A BIG WHOLESALE HOUSE TO GO UP.

### It Will Be Built at Michigan Avenue and Lake Street.

Negotiations are under way for the leasing for ninety-nine years of the old Adams House property at the northeast corner of Michigan avenue and Lake street and the building thereon of a large and handsome structure. This property was purchased not long ago by Joseph R. Putnam for $165,000. If present negotiations are completed it will be leased for ninety-nine years to George Thompson of the Thompson-Taylor Spice company, and a wholesale house for the spice trade will be built.

H. B. Seeley is now at work on the plans for the building. The rental agreed on is about $7,500 a year without revaluation. The land is 138 feet on Michigan avenue, 130 feet on Lake street, and extends to Central avenue, giving a street frontage on three sides.

## GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

### In Aid of the Second Regiment.

Thursday and Saturday nights the Second Regiment as to be given a benefit at its armory on Michigan avenue. The first part of the program each evening consists of a promenade concert by the regiment band, after which the indoor ball games will take place between the Farraguts and Idlewilds for the championship of the city. The musical program for Thursday evening is as follows:

March, "Sergt. Seavys"..... Weldon
Overture, Raymond..... Thomas
Waltz, "Danube Waves"..... Ivanoviet
Cornet Solo, Selected..... A. F. Weldon
Medley, "Ten Minutes with the Minstrels"..... Bowen
Waltz, "Annie Rooney"..... Nolan

Tickets are on sale at all the principal stores at 50 cents each, and the character of the entertainment offered and the worthy cause of the benefit should draw a large crowd.

### Norton—Goodwin.

Miss Elizabeth M. Goodwin and Mr. S. E. Norton of the firm of Norton Bros. were married yesterday evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Goodwin, No. 15 East Fortieth street. The Rev. Mr. Wilcox of the Congregational church performed the ceremony. The bride wore a trained gown of white china silk shrouded in tulle and made with high-necked bodice and long sleeves. She wore also a flowing tulle veil, white gloves, and a white plume fan.

The young couple left the city at 10 o'clock for a trip in the West, and will be at home to their friends in South Evanston after May 1.

### A Masher Sent to the Bridewell.

Francis Gertrad Gotte, an alleged German Count, was sent to the bridewell yesterday by Justice Prindiville for six months. Gotte has for some time been annoying young lady shoppers in Marshall Field's store by impertinent advances. He was arrested by Detectives Conway and Meyer while in the act of addressing a well-known society lady and attempting to thrust a note into her hand. One letter sent by him to Miss Chandler brought a letter from her brother threatening personal chastisement unless Gotte ceased his unwelcome attentions. The Count has no visible means of support, and his sentence followed a conviction for vagrancy.

### No Light on the McGarvey Case.

A jury in charge of Deputy Coroner Seaverson yesterday resumed at the County Hospital the adjourned inquest on the body of Mrs. Jennie McGarvey, the woman who was found on Garfield boulevard in an unconscious condition Sunday night, March 16. Subsequently she died at the County Hospital, and it was suspected that she was the victim of an assault. The jury agreed that death was the result of a fracture of the skull, "produced by a blow or being thrown down by some person unknown."

### Items.

The body of an unknown man, evidently a laborer, was found in the Calumet River last evening.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal is open for navigation from Bridgeport to Joliet, and will be open from Bridgeport to La Salle Tuesday, April 1, next. Boats allowed to draw 4 feet 9 inches.

Edward Oakley, charged with breaking into the rooms of Edward Ogle and John Meyers at No. 211½ West Adams street and stealing $275 worth of clothing, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice White under $1,800 bonds.

Mrs. Mary F. Melles, whom her tenant, W. R. Stout, No. 1428 Washington boulevard, charged with disorderly conduct, assault with a deadly weapon, and making threats to kill, was discharged by Justice Eberhardt yesterday.

George H. Webster of Armour & Co. said yesterday that there was absolutely no foundation for the report that Mr. Armour was to establish a tannery and would hereafter cure his hides instead of disposing of them to the trade.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 45°; 9 a. m., 47°; 10 a. m., 47°; 11 a. m., 48°; 12 m., 47°; 1 p. m., 46°; 2 p. m., 45°; 6 p. m., 43°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.37; 6 p. m., 29.40.

The Mandeville Memorial Association met last night at Fitzgerald's Hall, Halsted and Adams streets. A collection amounting to $238 was taken up. A committee of five was appointed to wait on the business men of the city and solicit subscriptions.

The Chicago Furniture Manufacturers' Association met at the Tremont House yesterday and discussed trade topics. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of John Shoen, President of the association, and Charles L. Gamer, President of the Furniture Board of Trade.

The Coroner, by Deputy Severson, yesterday investigated the death of Mary Lynch, the girl who shot herself in the presence of Police Officer Smiddy Sunday night at No. 2924 Butterfield street, and the jury decided that death resulted from suicide prompted by despondency.

Frank West, a reporter, was sandbagged by four thugs at the corner of Jackson and Aberdeen streets Monday night and robbed of his watch and chain. West gave the alarm and the police captured one of the toughs, who gave his name as John Corbett. West's head and face were badly bruised by a billy.

Some days ago William Powers, a saloonkeeper at Eighty-first street and Lyons avenue, was assaulted by Philip McGraw, because he would not sell the latter a drink, and cut about the neck. The wounds were not regarded dangerous. Yesterday Powers was in a bad condition. It is said lockjaw is liable to set in.

The Forty Club dinner was unusually enjoyable last evening. Covers were laid for thirty-six. Mr. Edmund Russell, Mr. Joseph Polk, and Mr. Otis Skinner were the guests. During the evening Mr. Russell recited Poe's "Telltale Heart," and Messrs. Polk and Skinner contributed a number of entertaining anecdotes.

The Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has passed appropriate resolutions over the death of Gen. Crook, its President, and through its Secretary, Richard Robbins, expressed to the dead soldier's widow its appreciation of his character and services and its sympathy with her in the hour of her loss.

The city has come to an understanding with County Superintendent of Schools Lane and has agreed to turn into the school fund all fines collected by the police magistrates for violation of the statute. A clerk is at work on the Police Court dockets for the last last year, and as soon as the statutory fines are separated from those imposed under the ordinances their amounts will be handed to Mr. Lane.

Capt. Porter of the Secret Service yesterday received a telegram from Washington informing him that a new counterfeit has been passed in St. Louis. It is a $10 note of the Germania National Bank of New Orleans, check O, bank number 889, series 1882. Similar work has been passed in Cincinnati. The bill is a "good looker" in front, but poor on inspection. The plate thread is imitated poorly by ruled lines on the back.

Collector Mamer has made six changes in the Department of internal Revenue. Mr. B. A. E. Londigren has been made Chief Deputy, and his former place filled by Mr. George Burroughs. Mr. Charles Lamson has become District Deputy Collector, and Mr. Frank J. Pasdeloup Deputy in charge of bonded accounts. Collector Clark has appointed Mr. J. S. Dewey as Marine Deputy, Mr. Frank D. Skiff as Night Deputy, and Mr. English as his private secretary.

Thomas Whelan, a laborer, was badly cut yesterday morning at Forty-third street, near Wallace, by Fred Burke, a fellow-laborer. Whelan, Burke, August Hodze, and Rod Le Claire were playing cards in a saloon and became involved in a quarrel. They went out to the sidewalk, where the quarrel was renewed. Burke stabbed Whelan three times in the head and then in the side. Burke was caught later with Le Claire and Hodze. Burke was held until the 5th prox. in $2,000 bonds, and Le Claire and Hodze in $200 each.

## RECEPTION TO GEN. ALGER AT WICHITA.

### An Enthusiastic Welcome Extended to the G. A. R. Commander.

WICHITA, Kas., March 25.—[Special.]—The reception tendered Gen. Russell A. Alger today by the Kansas G. A. R. was attended by 2,500 old soldiers and over 10,000 other visitors. An hour was spent in the forenoon at the citizens' reception on the Board of Trade, and this afternoon at Garfield Hall Gen. Alger spoke to the old soldiers on the pension question. After giving a history of the pension bills he said that under the circumstances it was advisable to press the Dependent Pension bill and not the service pensions.

## GOV. FIFER'S SOUTHERN INVESTMENTS.

### Purchase of Lots at Johnson City, Tenn.—Other Real-Estate Negotiations.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 25.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer and party, after making a thorough inspection of Johnson City and suburbs, have purchased an entire block of thirty-two lots in Carnegie, an addition to Johnson City, and entered into negotiations for the purchase of other real estate in that vicinity. The Governor and his friends have been the recipients of the most friendly attention at Johnson City, and are much impressed with the present condition and future prospects of the section.

### Attorney-General Trowbridge Resigns.

LANSING, Mich., March 25.—[Special.]—Attorney-General S. V. R. Trowbridge, who for some time past has been in ill health, today sent his resignation to Gov. Luce to take effect March 31. The Governor has accepted the resignation, and appoints ex-State Senator Benjamin W. H. Huston of Vassar as Attorney-General to fill the unexpired term.

*What would you do for Chicago if you had $10,000,000? The columns of THE TRIBUNE will be thrown open next Sunday for answers to this question.*

# CANTWELL THE NOMINEE.

## HE IS THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR WEST TOWN ASSESSOR.

### The Police Called on to Prevent Broken Heads at the Bricklayers'-Hall Convention—The Chairman Unable to Control the Mob—Delegates Broken in on by Outside Workers—Other Tickets Put Up—Committees Appointed—Miscellaneous Political Matters.

Assessor.....THOMAS CANTWELL.
Collector.....OLOF HANSEN.
Supervisor.....GEORGE NIKODEM.
Town Clerk.....GEORGE VALENTINE.

Three delegates with patches over their eyes occupied the front seats of Bricklayers' Hall at Monroe and Peoria streets yesterday morning when the Democratic West Town Convention was called to order by Committeeman O'Callaghan. The patches were the result of hilarity the night before at the primaries. Before the convention had made much progress it required the utmost exertions of Capt. Martin Hayes and a score of policemen to prevent similar decorations from being plentifully scattered.

There was never a more scandalous convention in the history of the Democratic party of Chicago. Representative John Mahoney, a respectable young man, was curiously enough chosen for Chairman of the mob. Mr. Mahoney might as well have been at home as far as the order of the convention was concerned.

The first row was over Stanley Kunz, who appeared as a proxy for a Sixteenth Ward delegate. He was expelled after an hour's speechmaking and roll-calling. Then the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for Assessor. John O'Brien, Denis Considine, M. W. Ryan, Walter S. Bogle, and Thomas Cantwell were placed in nomination by various orators. The first ballot was informal. Considine and Cantwell ran neck and neck, receiving 46 votes each. O'Brien and Ryan received 35 votes each, while Bogle got only 23 and was declared out of the running.

On the formal ballot O'Brien gained at the expense of Considine, Ryan, and Bogle. Cantwell's friends became alarmed and got in among the delegates. Mike Haggerty, a pugilist, Johnny Hoy, a saloonkeeper, and Johnny Considine were the principal workers. They announced changes of votes without authority. There were protests. The Secretary could not keep the record. The crowd broke in on the delegations. There were several fights.

### THE POLICE SENT FOR.

John Hartnett, a friend of O'Brien, loudly protested against skullduggery in the Eleventh Ward. Mike Haggerty threatened to knock him down. Chairman Mahoney ordered a new roll-call. Jimmy Townsend, a protégé of Mike McDonald, who has drawn pay as a Deputy Assessor without performing any duties, and who was acting as Assistant Secretary, accused the Chairman of unfairness and attempted to declare Cantwell nominated. The Chairman, who was now thoroughly roused, squelched Townsend and sent for the police, refusing to proceed with the business until order was restored.

When Capt. Hayes had restored order the roll-call was proceeded with, despite the effort of one Creeger's clerks, who waved Fly to adjourn the convention in the interest of Bogle. The ballot showed changes in favor of O'Brien. He got 64 votes, to 80 for Cantwell and 27 for Considine.

On the second formal ballot the Considine men showed a disposition to go to O'Brien. Cantwell himself then appeared on the scene. He consulted with Haggerty, Hoy, Considine, and other of the same kind, whispered to them under the Chairman's nose, and consulted John Gaynor, Johnny Brennan, and one of the Polish delegates on the platform. The result was that the Eighteenth Ward (Gaynor's) and the Nineteenth Ward voted solidly for him. He received 112 votes to 75 votes for O'Brien.

"It is a clean case of boodle," shouted an O'Brien man.

Cantwell's nomination was made unanimous.

Olof Hansen was nominated for Collector, defeating Herman Sigmund and "Red" Sheridan. George Nikodem was named for Supervisor, and George Valentine for Town Clerk.

The following were announced as Town and City Central Committeemen: Seventh Ward, Edward T. Murphy; Eighth Ward, Morgan Murphy; Ninth Ward, George J. Barker; Tenth Ward, John Nolan; Eleventh Ward, N. J. Sennott; Twelfth Ward, Thomas Maguire; Thirteenth Ward, John J. Hackett; Fourteenth Ward, John Coffee; Fifteenth Ward, J. G. Daley; Sixteenth Ward, J. F. Rakoski; Seventeenth Ward, William Cullen; Eighteenth Ward, John Gaynor; Nineteenth Ward, Dennis Ryan; Twenty-eighth Ward, Thomas Fitzpatrick.

### FRANK COLLIER APPEARS.

While the nominations for Supervisor were proceeding Frank Collier entered the hall clad in a riding suit of velveteen, russet boots, and wearing a bunch of Marguerites. When the name of George Nikodem was mentioned as his own successor Collier walked over to the reporters' table, slapped his boots with his riding whip, and said:

"I am over here hunting a beat that man Nikodem. I spent $10,000 to get him elected and then he turned around and knocked me out as Town Attorney. I am here to beat him. Though he may get the nomination here I'll beat him at the polls. I'll spend $5,000 to defeat Nikodem."

Collier went to Mozart Salomon, who had presented Nikodem's name to the convention, and offered to bet him $1,000 to $5 that Nikodem would be defeated. Salomon refused the wager.

Collier also protested against the nomination of Valentine. The convention felt kindly toward Mr. Collier, but would not take his advice.

Cantwell, the nominee for Assessor, now holds that office. He was once a State Senator and made a bad record. Hansen is a Dane and is known as Tim Ryan's man. Valentine is an Italian and Nikodem a Bohemian.

One American applied in the convention for a nomination. It was denied. Mayor Cregier and Building Inspector Dunphy supported Walter S. Boyle. Probably that was why Boyle had fewer votes than any other candidate.

### BOODLE WAS FREELY USED.

It was stated on reliable information that the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Ward delegations were offered to Walter Bogle for $2,000. M. W. Ryan was offered a delegation for $5,000.

### OTHER TOWN CONVENTIONS.

Ald. Michael Keck, a Republican member of the present City Council, was indorsed by the Democratic Town Convention of Lake View yesterday as a candidate for Assessor. It appears that the friends of James Fease, the Republican nominee for Assessor in Lake View, are blamed by the friends of Ald. Keck and Ald. Chapman for their defeat. Hence the independent candidacy of Mr. Keck. The other nominees are George Ruh, an ice-dealer, for Collector; David Sachsell, a druggist, for Supervisor; and George Wollensack for Town Clerk.

Samuel B. Chase heads the Democratic ticket for North Town officers once again as the nominee for Assessor. The convention which nominated him met at Brand's Hall on North Clark street. Fred Grisenheimer acted as Chairman. There was a big and noisy crowd. Rudolph Brand, in whose behalf as a candidate for Senator of the Sixth District the notorious Eighteenth Ward ballot-box fraud was committed in 1884, was nominated for Collector. Roswell V. Hayes was nominated for Supervisor and Emil Meyer for Clerk. Hayes is now Supervisor, Meyer is a young German-American of the Twenty-second Ward. The following committee were appointed: Twentieth Ward, Edwin Masek; Twenty-first Ward, H. Schomer; Twenty-second Ward, J. H. Tarrell; Twenty-third Ward, John P. Dunn; Twenty-fourth Ward, M. J. Corcoran. A resolution offered by W. J. English, protesting against the use of North Clark street for an elevated road right of way, was adopted.

The Hyde Park Democrats met at Grand Crossing yesterday and went through the empty form of nominating candidates for town offices as follows: Assessor, Henry McKey; Supervisor, James W. Mathews; Collector, F. X. Combs. City Clerk; Frank J. Gaulter. Not one of the candidates has the least chance of election, else the Democrats would not have nominated them. All are respectable men. Henry McKey and Francis Combs are lawyers. The committeemen appointed are: Thirty-second Ward, Tom Mulvihill and Charles Heany; Thirty-third Ward, John J. Paulton and John Ryan; Thirty-fourth Ward, John W. Brown and F. J. Gaulter.

### CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES.

The South Town Republican candidates met at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday and appointed the following committees: Campaign Committee—H. N. Higinbotham, Chairman; Charles E. Piper, Secretary; D. W. Nickerson, Col. Huntington W. Jackson, J. W. E. Thomas, Peter Magnus, D. J. Horan, W. H. Harper, Elbridge Hanecy, Ald. Madden, Frank Drake, A. C. Oldenberg, James W. Nye, E

# The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY.....2 CENTS

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily Edition, one year.....$6.00
For two months.....1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year.....8.00
Sunday Edition, one year.....2.00
Saturday Edition.....1.50

Give post-office address in full, including county and state.

Remit by express money order, draft, post-office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered.....12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc.....15 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago Ill.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICE.
Nos. 45 and 46 Tribune Building, New York City.

Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request, or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to this office.


WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890.

THE local money situation is unchanged. Rates are fairly firm at 6 per cent for call money and 6@7 per cent for discounts. New York exchange was 25 cents discount, and sterling was higher and decidedly strong. At the Chicago Stock Exchange the record was once more broken, transactions reaching 15,053 shares. The market was excited and sharp advances were made in the quotations for all active securities. The New York market was exceedingly dull and prices showed little fluctuation.—The Chicago produce markets were less active and irregular within a generally narrow range of prices in grain, while pork was unsettled. Wheat fell off ¼ cent, with some realizing by local longs. As compared with Monday pork and corn closed easier, lard 2½ cents lower, ribs and barley firm, wheat ¼ cent lower, oats ¼ cent higher, and flaxseeds steady.

THE next Legislature will not meet in Iowa until January, 1892, and it would seem that would be too late a date to begin preparations to give the great Hawkeye State fitting representation at the World's Fair. The Legislature now in session should take action in the matter. Iowa can and should have a magnificent exhibit at the Columbian Exposition—one that will attract the attention of visitors from every section and gratify the hundreds of thousands of Iowans who will be here. It may be that the Iowa Legislature has deferred this matter until the World's Fair bill should pass Congress, and that prompt action will now be taken. To delay action until the next session of the Legislature in 1892 would make it too late to provide adequate and proper representation for Iowa. In twenty-five States the Legislatures meet in 1891, but in the others action must be taken this year or special sessions must be called. Iowa can set a good example for the Legislatures now in session and which will not meet again until 1892. The bill fixing the Fair at Chicago and the Government's relation thereto passed the House yesterday by a four-fifths majority and will not be long delayed in the Senate, so that the Iowa Legislature can act at once on a certainty.

THE treaty of extradition between this country and Great Britain has at last been ratified and the Queen has given her consent. It will not affect the boodlers and embezzlers already in Canada, as it is not retroactive in its operations, but from and after today the man who wishes to steal, boodle, or embezzle knows the penalty that he must incur. The Canadian doors are no longer open, inviting him to a snug harbor and safe asylum, and as they close upon their hinges the penitentiary doors open with suggestive intimations of what will occur if they yield to the temptation. The work which is now done should have been done years and years ago. There were the same reasons for it then that there are now, and had it been done thousands of men might have been saved from being thieves and thousands more would have been saved from being robbed. It is not likely that all defaulting and embezzling will be stopped because of this treaty, but it will restrain a very large number from yielding to temptation when they know that they cannot run over into Canada in a few hours and escape, and that if they do so the law will follow them there and bring them back to the penitentiary. It is better late than never, but why there should always be this procrastination on the part of governments where a matter of simple duty is concerned is an incomprehensible mystery.

WITH marvelous assurance certain so-called "sugar conventions" at New Orleans and San Francisco have made public protest against the one-half reduction of the 80 per cent duty on sugar as recommended by the House Ways and Means Committee. The refiners at San Francisco and those identified with them in interest, after having enjoyed the special privilege of importing raw sugar *free* from the Sandwich Islands for years, now have the audacity to protest that duties shall not be reduced one-half for the benefit of people this side of the Rocky Mountains! They fear that if sugar is cheapened in the Eastern and Central States it may be taken to the Pacific coast and sold at rates which will interfere with their monopoly prices. What they want is to get their raw sugar free from the Sandwich Islands and then have Eastern sugar kept so high-priced that it cannot be shipped beyond the Rockies and compete with the exorbitant price of their product.

The Louisiana monopolists are equally greedy and impudent in their protest. They pretend to be solicitous about the beet-sugar interest in California and to fear the "ruin" of the Eastern refiners if the duty is reduced on refined sugar, whereas they desire simply that the American people shall pay an enormous tax on fifteen ounces out of every pound of sugar they consume in order that a handful of Louisiana planters may get a bounty on the sixteenth ounce. They demand the needless taxation of 64,000,000 people that a few hundred planters and refiners may be enriched. They have so long enjoyed favoritism at the cost of the masses that they think themselves entitled to it as a matter of right. High tariff bounty has made them brazenly impudent, and their greed is not diminished a particle.

THE Supreme Court of Iowa is overcrowded with business, particularly small cases, and a proposition is before the Legislature to create an Appellate Court like that of Illinois, and the experience of this State is pointed to as showing the great advantage of such a tribunal. So far as stopping many small cases and relieving the Supreme Court in that way is concerned the Illinois Appellate Court has attained the purposes for which it was created; but in some other respects it has only increased the cost and delay in obtaining justice, since in many controversies three trials must now be had where there were only two before. The decisions of the Appellate Court are final only when the amount involved is below $1,000, and then only in cases of suits on contracts or sounding in damages. From all other decisions of the Appellate Court there is an appeal to the Supreme Court. In many cases the middle court is thus made a new toll station where fees and costs are collected for the benefit of lawyers and the impoverishment of clients. If a case must be carried to the Supreme Court for final determination it should go there at once from the trial court. This is true now in Illinois of criminal cases and all cases involving franchises, freeholds, or the validity of a statute. It should be the same with suits on contracts or for damages. If the Appellate Court cannot settle them it should have no jurisdiction at all and they should go direct to the higher court. The Appellate Court should have final jurisdiction where the amount involved is less than $5,000, and cases involving more should go to the Supreme Court without being stopped midway for a useless trial and needless piling up of costs and fees and delaying justice a year.

THE Democratic nominees for Aldermen with a few exceptions are a bad lot and reflect no credit on the people of the wards who are supporting them. Burke, Dvorak, Young, Powers, O'Brien, Lucas, Noonan, Pauley, et al., all members of the old gang who voted for the Roesing grab, are renominated. In addition, such worthies as ex-Ald. Follansbee, ex-Ald. Adam Meyer, ex-Ald. Mahoney are named for election to the Council again. Take them all in all a worse lot was never presented to the people. Six of them are groggerykeepers, two others make liquor, there are three ex-saloonkeepers, who probably failed in the bartending business, and a number of others without visible means of support. They are a tough lot. In two or three of the wards, however, the Republicans are not more satisfactory, but as a whole they are vastly better and more competent men than the Democrats have put up.

TAMMANY is not a representative of all the elements which make up the Democracy of the City of New York. Some nationalities are practically given the go-by. It is not surprising that the County Democracy of the Eastern city should consist mainly of American-born and German-born Democrats, for they find no resting-place for the soles of their feet in Tammany. There is reason to believe that a somewhat similar state of affairs will be found here after the Chicago Tammany society has settled down to its work, and that in creed and deed it will pattern closely after the New York original.

Probably it will not take long for this underground oath-bound league of unscrupulous spoilsmen to capture their party. There is little individuality in that organization. It is always run by some boss or set of bosses. Last spring it was run by Mike McDonald, and yet there was no revolt. Men who can stand him can stand the "Wah-nah-ton." But whether the latter will be able to carry out the second part of its program depends on the Republicans and also on the American-born Democrats. These two elements tried to unite in New York last fall, but failed to beat Tammany. If united here, however, they ought to have no trouble in choking off this Tammany junior the minute it begins to show its claws.

## THE FAIR BILL PASSES THE HOUSE.

The House yesterday passed the World's Fair bill by the overwhelming vote of 202 to 49, only that small number venturing to go on the record against it. They were the implacable enemies of Chicago, or men who are so wedded to State-sovereignty notions that they cannot tolerate the idea of giving Congressional support to a National Fair. They might have voted for one local to one or more Southern States, but never for one which embraced the whole American Nation.

This action of the House is just as THE TRIBUNE expected. It has always believed that the only battle that would have to be fought was the one over the site. When that was settled a month ago it was confident that thenceforth Chicago was secure. After that victory it became morally impossible to have the Fair elsewhere. Had it been taken away from Chicago after having been located here and given to another city it would have been a failure, for the National feeling of fair play would have revolted against the outrage.

The bill was so amended on the motion of Chairman Candler as to meet the suggestion of THE TRIBUNE made months ago—that there be imposing ceremonies on the 12th of October, 1892, the exact anniversary of Columbus' discovery, but that the Exposition be not opened till the spring of 1893. That gives this city three years in which to get ready and bars it from saying that it did not have the time in which to make the necessary preparations.

The bill now goes to the Senate, which may possibly make a few unimportant amendments. It would be well if for this once the Upper House would abandon its leisurely deliberate way of doing business and expedite the measure as much as it can. Every day is precious to Chicago, which, even with three years' time before it, will find occupation for every hour of the intervening time.

After the Senate has acted Gov. Fifer will be asked to call a special session of the Legislature so that Chicago may be enabled to get what money will be needed for the Fair over and above what voluntary contributions or the sale of bonds may produce, and also to remove any difficulties attending the selection of a site. Those matters disposed of there must be a long pull and a strong pull by the whole million of Chicagoans, so that the world may see what Chicago can do to show herself worthy of the confidence reposed in her by the Nation.

## BALFOUR'S IRISH PEASANT PROPRIETARY SCHEME.

While Mr. Gladstone and his followers, including most of the Irish home-rule members, may seem, for party reasons, to oppose the Balfour-Goschen scheme of Irish land purchase, designed to create a peasant proprietary in Ireland, there is little doubt it will become a law. The Irish members will oppose it in only a half-hearted way, and Mr. Gladstone himself will not be sorry to see it pass. It is difficult to understand the exact methods by which the peasant proprietary scheme is to be carried out from the meager and unsatisfactory synopsis that has been cabled. The general scope, however, is easily comprehended. Irish tenants will be enabled to purchase their farms from the landlords by means of loans from the Imperial Treasury aggregating 100 millions of dollars, secured by mortgages on the farms and further secured by the Irish educational and other grants. The tenants will pay back the loans in annual installments with interest at 4 per cent. For the first five years the rate of interest will be 3 per cent. The purpose of this provision appears to be to create a reserve fund which shall be placed to the credit of the tenants and which may be drawn against to make up deficiencies in "bad years." The Irish farmers were prosperous last year. Prices of produce were high and the season was favorable. Mr. Balfour takes an optimistic view of the future and bases his proposals on the belief that the good times for the Irish farmers will continue. The landlords are willing to sell out. The tenants are anxious to buy and own the land in fee simple. In most cases they will arrange their own terms. In cases where they cannot agree and where the landlord is obliged to sell Mr. Balfour's bill provides for arbitration by a new court proposed in the bill.

That the law will be readily availed of by the Irish farmers there is no doubt. The hopeful dream of the Irish farmer's life, in the words of the Ulster peasant-poet, Henry Donald Fletcher, is to become "lord of his acres forever." The extent to which this sentiment prevails may be judged from the fact that the $50,000,000 advanced under the Ashbourne act has been exhausted. We find from the official reports, for instance, that up to Dec. 31, 1889, the number of applications was 20,614, and the amount applied for $41,020,535, the number of applications during the three years ending Aug. 21, 1888, having been 14,002, and the amount applied for $29,000,845. The number of applications from Ulster down to Dec. 31 were 10,873, for advances: from Munster, 4,045; from Leinster, 3,739; and from Connaught, 2,457. In observing that the number of applications from Ulster so far exceeds that from any of the other provinces, it must be remembered there are nearly twice as many tenant farmers in Ulster as in any other province.

The new loan or advance, which will be under just as easy terms as under the Ashbourne act, will be availed of readily, and before many years have elapsed Ireland will be a nation of peasant proprietors. It does not make much difference what the machinery is by which this is brought about, or whether the Tories or Liberals are to be credited with the work. The result will be beneficent and satisfactory. There are few instances in which the purchasing farmers fail to make good their payments, and ownership has been an incentive to improvement, reclamation, better cultivation, and greater industry on the part of the farmers who have purchased.

## THE TWO SOUTH TOWN TICKETS.

The *Daily News* (Ind. Dem.) pronounces the ticket nominated by the South Town Republican Convention Monday satisfactory. It says:

> The South Town Republicans are to be congratulated on their repudiation of unworthy candidates for the town offices. The consolidation of the Republican forces on Marcus Farwell for Assessor was a strong political move. Mr. Farwell's candidacy will give satisfaction to the best voters of the ward, which means his election. . . . The South Town Republican voters will now have an opportunity to support for Assessor a candidate whose record for integrity is above reproach.

The rest of the ticket, including Barnard for Collector, McKenna for Supervisor, and MacAllister for Clerk, is in every way preferable to the Oehmen-Cummings-Schmittschmitt combination. Oehmen's record alone dooms the Democratic town ticket to assured defeat.

Oehmen has been Alderman of the Fifth Ward during the last two years. There has not been a corrupt job put through the Council in that time for which he has not voted for some reason. He lent his assistance to the blackmail gang in attempting to put through rotten schemes that failed. He voted for the Roesing $100,000 grab of city interest money steadily and persistently. The *News*, which comments on him in the language quoted above, ought to have a lively recollection of the fellow, as it exposed his attempt made when he first became a candidate for Alderman to subsidize one of its reporters. The fellow has no conception of honor or honesty in politics. It would be most hazardous to intrust the public funds to such a person. His associates on the ticket are little better. Two of them, Cummings and Schmittschmitt, are groggerykeepers, while the head of the ticket is a drummer for a prison labor contract firm, who has obtained some notoriety recently as Mike McDonald's Chairman of the gang conventions.

The Republican ticket, on the other hand, headed by an old and much respected business-man and large property-owner, is deserving of the hearty support of all good citizens irrespective of party.

## THE COPYRIGHT CONSPIRACY.

In discussing the proposed so-called international copyright legislation we have expanded one point in opposition to it—namely: that the whole movement is in the nature of a conspiracy between English and American publishers and authors to squeeze out of the readers the maximum price not only for English but for American books by a method whose effect is exactly the same as a trust monopoly. This feature of the movement alone should be sufficient to condemn it, but there are other reasons against it just as strong.

At the outset the title of the bill is misleading, and it looks as if it were made so intentionally. It is called "The International Copyright bill" when it is not international in any sense. It gives this country no foreign reciprocity. Should the bill pass the American author could rush up the prices of his books in this country, but he would have no more monopoly protection in the publication of his works abroad than he has now, and the idea that Great Britain would extend reciprocity as a matter of courtesy is absurd. The leading English politicians, authors, printers, and publishers are opposed to the Chace bill. Mr. Gladstone has condemned it severely, the typographical societies of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the leading publishers of the three Kingdoms have expressed their hostility to it. The great firm of Chatto & Windus, for instance, say: "It appears to us that the bill is framed not for the protection of English and foreign authors, but for the protection of American literary pirates against each other." With such an antagonistic sentiment existing on the part of English publishers it is sheer nonsense to call the bill an international one.

The New York *Nation* some time ago presented this point of objection in the following forcible manner:

> Whenever an English author of established popularity shall announce a new work American publishers will hasten to compete for the privilege of issuing it in America, and the bidder offering the highest price to the author will of course secure the right to republish. Having thus obtained the entire American market for his edition, with the absolute prohibition of importation enacted in the bill barring out any and every competing foreign edition, the acute publisher will very naturally hasten to recoup himself for his outlay by demanding from American readers the highest obtainable price for the work thus secured.

This serious objection to the bill THE TRIBUNE has presented in other phraseology to members of Congress and has never seen even a plausible reply. We again invite the attention of the Hon. George E. Adams to the point. He is a candidate for reelection. How does he justify this working of the Chace book monopoly bill which he is advocating to the injury of his constituents?

Another argument against the bill is that during the existence of this copyright it prohibits the importation into the United States of any book so copyrighted, or *any edition or editions thereof*, or any plates of the same not made from type set within the limits of the United States. In other words, English authors will not only be enabled to copyright new works but *new editions of old works* and charge the English prices for them. The injustice of this is apparent at a glance. From every point of view, indeed, the bill gives English authors a complete monopoly of the American book market. It allows English authors to charge two, three, or four times the existing American prices for books, but it leaves the American authors with no similar monopoly privilege abroad. At home, however, it enables the latter to put up the price of their works and fleece the reading public to correspond with the excessive English rates; but this, we take it, is not the logical, or the legitimate, or the honest purpose of copyright.

The only honest way of solving the problem has been often suggested by THE TRIBUNE as it was by Mr. Bovee in his recent argument before the House committee—namely: the royalty instead of the monopoly system of international copyright, by which any publisher or publishers may have the right to publish the works of a foreign author by giving bonds to pay him a reasonable compensation on each copy sold. This system has been heartily approved by foreign authors and would be welcomed by them. Is not this sufficient? Why should Congress be asked to substitute for it a measure which will make all books enormously dear, which will crush out all small publishers, and which will create an odious, oppressive trust among a few wealthy Eastern publishers who will monopolize the production of books and impose conditions that will either compel readers to stop reading or pay an enormous price for current literature instead of enjoying cheap books as now?

## AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD DECISION.

The United States Supreme Court has reversed a decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in a test case instituted to determine the validity of the railroad rates established by the Minnesota Commission. This action was received with great delight in Wall street and it was declared that it would lead to "the reversal of much of the anti-railroad legislation in the Northwestern States." There is no ground whatever for this prediction. The decison is an important one and settles a question which has been in great doubt for a long time, but it is not likely it will have any bearing on railroad laws in any other Northwestern State than Minnesota. In respect to the particular point involved in this case Minnesota took ground not with her sister Commonwealths in the Northwest, but rather with some of the Southern States, and asserted an uncontrolled sovereign power to prescribe any railroad rates she saw fit and compel carriers to accept them. Georgia proclaimed the doctrine of State sovereignty in that form several years ago, and Minnesota followed the example. Illinois and Iowa, on the contrary, have not sought or endeavored to compel railroads to accept unreasonably low charges, but only to be satisfied with such as are reasonable and just. These States have not claimed any sovereign authority to compel carriers to haul freight at a loss or for less than a fair compensation. Their railroad laws are based on the principle that the railroads shall have fair compensation, and that to deny them this would be equivalent to confiscation of their property.

The United States Supreme Court divided, and Justices Bradley, Lamar, and Gray dissented from the opinion of the majority and Miller gave a qualified assent. The dissenting Justices took the ground that transportation companies are mere agencies selected to perform a function which really belongs to the State itself—viz.: To supply highways or lines of travel and traffic between different parts of its territory. In this view the railroad is a mere creature of the State, and the Legislature has the same right to dictate its charges as to fix the rates of toll on a turnpike. The authority of the State is declared so absolute that it can make rates high enough to be remunerative or not, as it sees fit, and might drive a railroad into bankruptcy and destroy the value of its property, while the courts would be powerless to interfere. The carrier could obtain only such relief as the Legislature might see fit to grant.

Most railroad laws in the Western States make the rates established by commissions merely prima facie evidence of what is reasonable and just. The railroads may dispute them, and whenever they can show that they are unreasonably low have them changed. This principle is fully recognized even in the Iowa law, which has excited loud outcries in Wall street. It is true that the railroads have not displayed any eagerness to go into court and show that rates complained of as unreasonable were so in fact, but they always ask that this allegation be accepted on their say so. To prove rates unreasonable it would be necessary to show the amount of money actually invested in the railroad and the actual cost of transporting freight—two matters that are guarded by the railroads with the utmost care and kept close secrets.

The decision of the Supreme Court supports fully such maximum rate railroad laws as those of Iowa and Illinois. Railroad commissions can fix rates and the carriers must obey them until they are prepared to show that the charge is unremunerative. Rates can be advanced whenever it is shown that they will not pay the cost of moving the freight and return a fair profit on the capital invested in the line on the basis of a true valuation. The decision does not impair the power of a State to secure fair and reasonable rates, but merely denies that it can compel a railroad to carry freight at less than cost or without profit. The decision is eminently just, whether looked at from the standpoint of the carrier or the shipper.

## SAVE THE DRINKING WATER FROM POLLUTION.

Monday's *Herald* had an article on the pollution of the water delivered to Chicagoans during those two months when the Bridgeport pumps were not running and the river was discharging part of the city's sewage in the lake, from which it appears that at no time since records have been kept was it worse. Said Prof. Long:

> As to the present unsafe condition of our drinking water I have no doubts whatever. The twenty-fold increase of free ammonia tells a story of filth. It shows that the soluble matters, coming from the decay of many tons of excreta and other organic waste, were washed out into the lake and into our drinking water. To speak of this as a slight contamination would be foolish, and to try to conceal it from the public would be criminal. To keep our water pure the pumping capacity at Bridgeport must be increased. It must be remembered that the lives of hundreds of thousands of people are endangered by the use of contaminated water.

Said Mr. Wahl, a well-known chemist:

> The significance of the results of our bacteriological analysis consists in the fact that they show an average of 911 micro-organisms contained in one cubic centimeter of Chicago hydrant water, or about sixty to each drop. Dr. Robert Koch of Berlin, Germany, says that a good water should not contain more than 150 micro-organisms per cubic centimeter, whereas Kubel, Gaitner, and others set the highest limit of micro-organisms contained in a water fit for domestic purposes at 500 per cubic centimeter, stating, however, that a first-class water seldom contains more than fifty per cubic centimeter.

A correspondent in yesterday's *Herald* says:

> The same kind of high-sewerage, sand, bacteria, infusoria, sludge acid, albuminoid ammonia, free ammonia, and micro-organisms which are to be found in our filthy river water are also contained in large and dangerous quantities in our hydrant drinking water.

These statements show that there is but one way in which the city's drinking water can be kept from becoming poisonous, and that is to turn the sewage which has polluted it the other way, and to draw pure water from the lake into the river instead of forcing the foul waters of the river out into the lake to poison the people. A westward current must be created, so that the shores of the lake may be freed from sewage instead of being lined with a constantly increasing quantity of it. The dilution should be at once raised to 50,000 cubic feet a minute at least, and the Council must provide the ways and means without fail. THE TRIBUNE has shown how it can be done, and the Aldermen must see that the taxpayers' money can be put to no better use than to save the taxpayers' health and at the same time save them the bills they are paying to druggists, doctors, and undertakers, and the pain and loss of time and wages that sickness causes them.

An increased dilution is twice blessed. It blesses both him that gives it and him that receives it. It protects the city from epidemics and relieves the valley people of the smells of which they have been complaining. The amount of dilution named of course is only temporary and until the big ditch can be cut. And even if the water flowing down the Desplaines does not look as pure as spring water it will do a million times less harm than by letting it flow into the lake to pollute the drinking water of a million and a quarter of people to the jeopardy of their lives.

## THE FUNNY PLATFORM OF THE MILWAUKEE DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats of Milwaukee held their city convention Monday and nominated their funniest man for Mayor and adopted a funny platform, of which the following is the last plank:

> We believe the so-called Bennett law wholly uncalled for, its provisions uselessly harsh and unjust, infringing on the liberty of conscience and the natural right of parental control over the child, and we therefore demand its repeal.

This is a flat-footed demand for the repeal of the Compulsory Education law, and that, too, without assigning any specific reason for it. For it is not enough to say in general terms that a law is "uselessly harsh." The section or clause which is objected to should be specified. The demand is all the more inexplicable because in the preceding planks of the platform the convention concedes the justice and necessity of every provision of the law.

They say they "are pledged unqualifiedly to support the public schools." The Bennett law is one of the means of making them efficient.

They say they are in favor "of the education of the children of the State in reading and writing in the English language." The Bennett law is the first Wisconsin statute which has provided specifically for it.

They say that no child "under the age of 14 should be employed in any shop, factory, or place of business" except under certain conditions. The Bennett law does just what they say they want done.

They say that where the parent neglects to see to the proper schooling of his children the State should attend to it. It is to such cases alone that the Bennett law applies.

They think the father has a right to have his child given religious teaching and to be instructed in some other language as well as English. The Bennett law does not interfere with him in either of these things. In a word, the Bennett law does those things which the Democrats say they want done, and which are necessary to be done, and does not do the things they say they do not want done, and yet they insist on its repeal, and are running for Mayor their best comic man to help them do it!

Why they are guilty of such extraordinary inconsistency does not appear, except to make themselves ridiculous and objects of laughter. A minority of the delegates protested at the absurdity of their position, but in vain. The majority by some strange, ludicrous perversity insisted on passing the contradictory platform which was adopted. Perhaps it was done to be in keeping with the author of the "bad boy" placed at the top of the ticket, or it may be due to the fact that the Republican convention had indorsed the Bennett law, and that it is considered good Democracy to oppose whatever Republicans favor. The "bad boy" has placed them in a bad light in the eyes of sensible people. They may think he holds a bushel but on such a platform he will split over with a peck.

THE following new version of an old yet simple mathematical problem or puzzle has been turned loose on the public by a Wisconsin paper and is the latest successor to the hen-and-a-half problem of diabolical memory:

> "Ole Olson has a cow for which he paid $30. He sells the cow to John Brown for $35. Brown became sick of his bargain and sells her back to Olson the same day for $30. How much has Olson made by the transaction?"

EUROPEANS who have formed their estimate of Chicago from the voluntary and gratuitous testimonials so often found in the New York papers concerning this city are usually known when they arrive here by the singularly dazed and bewildered appearance they present.

A GREAT many papers, following THE TRIBUNE'S example, are offering rewards for successful guesses on population. Now is the time for the gifted clairvoyant, the unerring fortune-teller, and the celebrated seventh son of a seventh son, to whom the future is an open book, to make themselves independently rich.

THE vote of confidence in Chicago's guaranty fund yesterday was eminently satisfactory. Also the general recognition of the fact that April 30, 1892, is a grotesquely inappropriate date for the celebration of an event that took place Oct. 12, 1492.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* will now proceed to howl.

HAVING arranged the desired dates for the exhibition of the animal Chicago is now ready for the white elephant.

NOW LET the Senate make it practically unanimous. The people have spoken.

ONE of the inspiriting incidents of the time is the incarceration of that law-defying blackguard, "Jake" Moirain, in a Mississippi jail for a period of two months. The Sheriff is now considering whether or not he can hire his prisoner out to contract labor. We hope that he will conclude that he has the right. A hard day's work every day for the next eight weeks, Sundays excepted, might not convince the prize-fighter of the nobility of honest toil, but good citizens would rejoice on general principles, to see him so engaged, and, besides, there is a special demand just now for able-bodied men along the Mississippi levees.—*New York Tribune.*

Would that he be even-handed justice when his partner (John L. Sullivan) in the scientific exhibition of the manly art of self-defense got off scot free on a flaw picked in the indictment by the High Court of Appeal that it omitted to state that while John slugged Jake Jake did not hit back! They should both be set at work wheeling dirt and mending the levees or both be discharged. One is no more guilty than the other. They wanted to give ocular evidence of the Northern method of adjusting personal misunderstandings and to demonstrate its vast superiority over the code in use among the chivalry, as while it would rarely result in killing it would show which was the better man.

THE Chicago papers are giving their World's Fair Committee its full meed of praise for the good work it performed in securing the show; but the newspapers of that city did the greater work, and accomplished more than all other agencies in the matter of influencing Congressional action, and THE TRIBUNE led all the rest in its ceaseless and logical arruments.—*Jackson (Mich.) Star.*

THE World's Columbian Exposition will be inaugurated or dedicated with becoming ceremonies in Chicago Oct. 12, 1892, and will be formally opened in Chicago May 1, 1893. Let the news be broken to Mr. Depew in his Southern retreat as gently as possible.

THE St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* will wear a black eye as an emblem of mourning for the next thirty days.

SUGGESTED as an appropriate text for the New York *Mail and Express:* "It is hard to kick against the pricks."

WHEN a prize-fighter weighing only 134 pounds can make $22,000 by the simple process of whipping another prize-fighter of equal weight there is little encouragement for the average man to fatten himself at heavy expense for the dime museum stage.

THE attention of Brothah Jones of St. Louis is affectionately invited to the figures denoting the result of yesterday's vote in Congress. And let Brothah—also Majah—Jones lose no time in punching up the city of his adoption to the necessity of an early application for space at the World's Columbian Exposition.

## IN A MINOR KEY.

### Maud and Harry.

"Maud," said the young man, with deep tenderness, "you have long possessed my heart. Do not refuse my hand!"

The lovely girl looked a moment at his outstretched hand and in a low, tremulous, passionate tone that thrilled him to his heart's core she said: "Harry, if I had such a looking hand as that I'd wash it."

### The Solace at Hand.

Baldwin—"Rambo, they say you got nicely taken down at the Trans-Continental Hotel the other day."

Rambo (hotly)—"How?"

Baldwin—"By the elevator boy."

Rambo (meekly)—"Baldwin, the drinks are on me. Let's go and irrigate."

### What It Called Up.

Mr. Billus (greatly bored by the play)—"Marie, that fellow is positively the worst stick I ever saw on the stage. He makes love to that pretty little countess like a hippopotamus trying to court an angel."

Mrs. Billus (much interested)—"He does, John, he does. But how vividly it seems to recall the days of our courtship, John."

## PERSONALS.

Von Bulow, the noted pianist, arrived in New York Sunday.

Gen. Caprivi, the new German Chancellor, is an inveterate smoker and a moderate drinker. He manifests a marked preference for wine over beer, which he touches rarely and sparingly.

P. T. Barnum, who has just returned from England, modestly tells a reporter: "I never met with such expressions of delight, and from Princes, Dukes, Earls, and Lords, too. They were all greatly pleased with me."

Empress Frederick and her two daughters will soon leave Berlin for Athens, traveling via Venice. They are to pay a six weeks' visit to the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Greece and will spend Easter in the Hellenic Capital.

Sam Jones seems to have been more offensive down in Texas than usual. At Tyler he said "dancing girls look like tadpoles and fashionable girls look no more like God Almighty's women than a Chinaman looks like a salt mine."

Queen Victoria is about to leave Windsor for Aix-les-Bains, where she will remain three weeks. Her carriages, horses, servants, furniture, heavy baggage, and even her little chaise and favorite donkey have already arrived at the famous French watering place.

Prime Minister Crispi is a millionaire, though the poorest among Italian revolutionary exiles thirty years ago. His enemies accuse him of having grown wealthy at the cost of the State Treasury and his friends say lucky speculations and shrewd investments yielded him his fortune.

John Cozzens was buried Sunday at New Brunswick, N. J. Just as the funeral procession was moving away it was discovered that thirteen carriages were in the line. One carriage was hastily withdrawn in deference to the opinions of those who believed that the number thirteen was unlucky.

Ex-Emperor Dom Pedro, who is staying at Cannes, constantly walks and drives in the neighborhood, and his manner, though melancholy, is said to be composed. No restraint is placed upon his actions, and to all appearance his general health is better than it was on his visit to Cannes two years ago.

Emperor William still retains the French cooks that ruled the kitchen of the imperial palace under his late grandfather, but he positively refuses to allow their French bills of fare to be put before him. The cooks draw up the day's list of dishes under their French names, and these are translated into German for his majesty's table.

The young King of Portugal is growing exceedingly corpulent and splenetic. He displays neither mental nor physical energy, unless to shoot in the preserves at his country seat. His wife, who is a clever and energetic woman, sees his throne slipping away from beneath him and can do nothing to avert the catastrophe. Her relations with the Queen-mother are exceedingly strained.

## CURRENT NOTES.

Emperor William of Germany expects to pay a yachting visit to King Oscar in Norway some time during the coming summer.

Mrs. Thomas J. Jackson has applied for a pension for the services of her late husband, Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, in the war with Mexico.

Senator Hawley's view of the surplus is a striking one. He thinks that it will be $78,000,000 below par if all the appropriations that are looked for go through.

Andrew Carnegie is 55 years old. He had less than $100 twenty-six years ago, but since that time he has made $56,000,000, of which he now holds about $30,000,000 in his own right.

B. H. Clover is the appropriate name of the President of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance. But it may truthfully be said that while Clover is in the alliance the alliance is not in clover.

The Prince of Naples, heir-apparent to the throne of Italy, will spend the coming summer in a tour of the European courts looking for a wife. The Prince is a dark, slender youth, not bad-looking, but with a very delicate constitution.

Ex-Congressman Tim Campbell of New York stood in front of the Astor House while a crowd of immigrants was passing along. "They are Norwegians," ejaculated a son of ex-Congressman Nicholas Muller. "Is that so?" said Campbell. "I thought they were Swedenborgians."

"You shouldn't speak so harshly of your fellow-man," said a merchant to his clerk. "You ought to remember the admonition to return good for evil. That's what I've just done; and I did it with a vengeance." "How?" "I gave a man change for a counterfeit $10 bill."—*Washington Post.*

Bismarck will be 75 April 1, and it is now just nineteen years since he was elevated to the rank of Prince. It is well known that for some time previous to its advent the Chancellor viewed the approach of 1890 with apprehension, and some of his friends have asserted that he regards this year as "a crisis" one for him.

Gen. J. H. Coates, who won his way from the station of private to that of Brevet Brigadier-General during the Civil War, runs the passenger elevator in the St. Louis Custom-House. His salary has recently been cut down from $720 to $600 a year, and the official who did it was formerly a Captain in one of the regiments under his command.

### Wealth of the United States.

The rapid increase in the wealth, business, and prosperity of the United States during the last ten years is simply marvelous. The total wealth of the country is now $71,450,000,000, equal to nearly $1,000 per head. This is an increase in ten years of $18,000,000,000, or 43 per cent. England's wealth in 1885 is given as $50,000,000,000, giving an average wealth per head of $1,543. The average in Scotland is $1,215 per head and in Ireland $565. The total wealth of France is estimated at $36,000,000,000. England exacts in taxes $20 per head of population, while each individual in the United States pays but $12.50. America will produce 9,000,000 tons of iron this year, while England's greatest production is 8,000,000 tons.—*New York Commercial.*

### Have Had Enough of Cleveland.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): His strength in the State of New York has already been amply demonstrated, and shown to be nothing but weakness. In 1882 for Governor he had 192,000 majority. In 1884 for President he had 1,047. In 1888 even this trifling majority had disappeared, and was converted into a minority of over 14,000. Further experiment is unnecessary; and, besides, the New York Democracy are radically opposed to his nomination for any office. They have had enough of him.

### Would Benefit Only the Cattle Barons.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* In putting a duty on hides the Ways and Means Committee has made a mistake which will undoubtedly be corrected in the House. The duty would seriously injure the leather manufacturers without benefiting anybody except the cattle barons of the West, while the small cattle raisers will not be helped in the slightest degree.

### There's a Difference in Dogs.

Omaha *Bee:* Some New York dogs, we are told, wear collars worth $800. In Nebraska the corporation collar nets the wearer from $30 a month up, according to the strength and frequency of the bark.

### Two Reforms That Must Come.

Sioux City *Journal:* Tax reform and railroad reform are what the people of this country are going to have. The statesman who grasps the significance of the situation is something more than a politician.

### Working Off Old Stock.

Peoria *Transcript:* John M. Palmer, dealer in Democrats, is said to be doing quite an extensive business in Springfield in the way of working off old stock. Black, Morrison, and Stevenson Democrats are going away below cost.

### That Isn't the Way of the World.

Detroit *Tribune:* Why couldn't all these good things have been said of Gen. Crook before he died.

## HIGHWAY AND BYWAY.

### What Made Hayes President.

R. O. Adams, Humboldt, Neb.: What abundant results come from a small start. The late Editor Cowles of Cleveland did a thing which made R. B. Hayes Governor of Ohio. Undoubtedly if R. B. Hayes had not been made Governor he would not have been President. Here is the story:

In the summer of 1873 while sitting in the office of a long since defunct National bank in Chicago a telegram was handed me which read: "Come to Washington on first train." The message was from the then Commissioner of Pensions, a genial soul, long since gone to the other shore, where he is undoubtedly waiting patiently for the balance of the boys, for he always said as to the future world his chief desire was to go where his friends would find him when they came along.

Arriving in Washington a cordial greeting was extended by Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior. After a few moments of general conversation Mr. Delano took from a drawer in his desk a bundle of papers which looked formidable enough to be most anything, and turning to me said: "Here is a pension case which I wish examined and on which I wish a report made according to the facts as they may be found. Whatever conclusion you may come to from your investigation I wish it to be such as to be able to withstand the attack of friend and foe alike. Here is a letter to a gentleman who will put you in the way of finding out anything you may wish to know. Good-by and good luck."

My case was located in Cleveland. My letter was an introduction to Edwin Cowles, editor of the Cleveland *Leader*, who was known to every one, by reputation at least.

Arriving in Cleveland, my letter of introduction surrounded me with hospitality and welcome of years of friendship instead of the casual meeting of strangers.

"The truth is," said Mr. Cowles, "we have a Democratic fraud—a man who has been drawing an undeserved pension since the war and now has the impudence and audacity to ask for an increase. Because I have said that the claim was a fraudulent one the *Plaindealer* is making a great ado, and says we Republicans are opposed to pensioning soldiers. Come down to the office after lunch and I will introduce you to a gentleman who will give you any needed assistance in finding people or places."

A few hours afterwards found me in Mr. Cowles' down-town private office. Hanging against the wall was a large iron cane wound with heavy cord and painted green. The cane was bent nearly in the form of a bow. I asked how a cane of that size could be bent in that shape. "Bent in that shape," said Mr. Cowles; "why, I bent that over that scoundrelly pensioner who came in here with a revolver in his hand to make me retract what I said about him and his fraudulent claim."

My stay in Cleveland continued one week. My report was made, forwarded, and afterwards made public. The Democratic statesman was dropped from the pension rolls, and Cuyahoga County gave a larger Republican majority than did the whole State.

## DID CAPRIVI SAY THIS?

### A STRANGE SPEECH ATTRIBUTED TO THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

**He Will Not Sacrifice His Honest Opinion to the Caprice of the Crown—The Budget of News from Germany—English Newspaper Views of Balfour's Land Bill—Queen Victoria in France—Advancement of Electricity in England.**

BERLIN, March 25.—Gen. von Caprivi, on entering the abandoned residence of the Iron Chancellor, is reported to have said: "I shall not probably remain long here; it would be impossible for me to sacrifice my honest opinion at the caprice of the Crown."

Prince Bismarck has deposited all his stars, crosses, and medals in the Reichsbank. The jewelers' estimate of their value is 40,000. The Prince only retains the Order of the Golden Fleece and that of the Black Eagle. "No more uniforms or medals for me," the veteran statesman is reported to have said; "you have forced me into retirement, where I shall wear a frock coat and only need my iron cross."

The delegates to the International Labor Conference were to-day conveyed in royal carriages to the Templehof, where they witnessed a sham fight.

It is stated that Emperor William will give a farewell audience to Prince Bismarck tomorrow.

The vessels of the East Africa Steamship Company will begin their voyages in May. They will sail from Hamburg for Delagoa Bay, and will call at Rotterdam, Naples, Aden and Mozambique.

The *Politische Nachrichten* denies that Herr Boetticher will retire from the Prussian Ministry. It is reported that the Prussian and Imperial Ministries of the Interior will be amalgamated under Herr Marschall.

Evening papers state that after the British Ambassador's banquet last night Count Herbert Bismarck had a heated discussion with the Emperor, and again asked for permission to retire.

The committees of the labor conference have agreed to a maximum of ten hours' work daily for youths between 14 and 16 years of age.

Herr Kunert, a Socialist editor of Breslau and a member of the Reichstag, has been arrested for lèse majesté.

In the supplementary election at Rathenow for member of the Reichstag Ewald, Socialist, and Hermes, the Freisinnige candidate, failed to obtain the requisite majority. Another ballot is therefore necessary.

It is reported that the Kaiser is greatly annoyed at the newspaper polemic which is being carried on about Prince Bismarck's resignation. He threatens that if the discussion is continued in the public prints he will publish a full and detailed account of the whole proceeding in the *Reichsanzeiger*. That is precisely what every one would like.

King Humbert, Kaiser Franz Josef, and Count Kalnoky have all written to Prince Bismarck expressing deep-felt regret at his resignation. It is stated that Prince Bismarck has bought a villa in Switzerland and intends to reside outside of Germany.

Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador, gave a dinner last night to the Prince of Wales, the Emperor, the Empress, and Count Herbert Bismarck. Emperor William has appointed Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, Honorary Major of the Blucher Hussars, of which regiment the Prince of Wales is Honorary Colonel.

Herr von Alvensleben, now German Minister to Belgium, will probably succeed Count Herbert Bismarck as Imperial Foreign Minister.

Gen. Count von Waldersee, chief of the Imperial staff, has started from Berlin on a visit to Italy.

Prince Bismarck will leave Berlin for Friedrichsruhe Thursday. All the Generals of the army stationed in Berlin and the vicinity have paid him farewell visits.

The *Berliner Volksblatt* says the Socialist members of the Reichstag, as the Executive Committee of the Socialist party, disavow any knowledge of the notices recently posted proclaiming a universal holiday May 1. The committee has not yet decided upon declaring that day a general holiday.

The Stadt Theater, at Bromberg, was burned yesterday. The machine department of Koch's shipyards, at Lubeck, was destroyed by fire last evening.

Emperor William has decided that in future in case of workmen's strikes the General commanding the district in which the strike occurs shall act independently of the civil authorities.

A state concert was given this evening in honor of the English royal visitors. The Prince of Wales escorted the Empress, while the Emperor escorted Princess Frederick Charles. All the members of the German royal family were present, as well as Gen. von Caprivi, Count Herbert Bismarck, Count von Moltke, Gen. von Pope, the Cabinet Ministers, and many others. All the ladies were in black. Many ladies were presented to the Prince of Wales. The performance was given by soloists and the chorus of the Royal Opera-House, Kahl and Bucher conducting.

The resignation of Count Herbert Bismarck has been accepted, and Herr von Alvensleben has been appointed to succeed him as Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Herr von Alvensleben, the German Minister to Brussels, has been summoned to Berlin.

Bismarck said to an interviewer today: "You will never see me in Berlin again."

### MR. BALFOUR'S LAND BILL.

**What Is Thought of the Measure by the Newspapers.**

LONDON, March 25.—The *Standard* says:

Not only is the land-purchase measure thorough, but it is singularly ingenious. Although twenty years is fixed as the maximum time for purchase, seventeen years is likely to be the average. There is much importance in the proposed dealing with arrears, and, while admitting points that may be advantageously modified, in general scope and bearing the measure may be trusted to stand the brunt even of malevolent criticism. Regarding the Irish Church surplus about two millions remain. The bill consists of ninety clauses of much complexity. The bulk of the Unionists will support the bill.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

The bill is abominable, in that it dishonestly proposes to clear the British taxpayer of responsibility, while his credit is the sole lever by which Mr. Balfour expects to gain his ends. It is also unjust in that it confers upon a handful of citizens, at the expense of the rest of the community, a boon to which they have no claim beyond other cultivators of the soil.

The *St. James' Gazette* defends the complicated nature of the proposals contained in the bill. It adds:

The chief merit of the measure lies in its elaborate system of checks and counter-checks, by means of which purchasing tenants are prevented from becoming a burden upon the imperial exchequer. The scheme requires a minuter examination, but if an obvious defect existed it would have been pounced upon at once by an acute critic like Mr. Gladstone.

The Dublin *Express* praises the ingenuity displayed in the bill, but says the proposals relative to the congested districts do not supply a solution of that feature of the land question. What will be done, it asks, with the people who refuse to buy land or to emigrate?

The *Freeman's Journal* says:

Mr. Balfour's speech in the House of Commons last night in explanation of the Land Purchase bill shows that he has not grasped a solution of the land problem. Although he has been assisted by Mr. Goschen he has failed to follow the intricacies of Mr. Goschen's ideas. The entire object of the bill appears to be to inflate the value of land.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to the Windsor candidate for Parliament, says that the Government feel that they are floating down upon Niagara.

Mr. Healy, who presided at a league meeting today in Dublin, said he had never held the opinion that a benefit ought to be refused because it emanated from the Tories; but the Land Purchase bill was intended to benefit the landlords, and therefore he felt absolved from that rule, and especially in view of the extreme likelihood of the accession to power of Mr. Gladstone and the adoption of a drastic measure dealing with the land problem. Going into the details of the measure Mr. Healy said he objected to the amalgamation of the land courts and to the guarantees proposed by the bill. He finally described it as a lawyer's, financier's, and juggler's bill.

The Ulster Tories approve the Land Purchase bill, regarding the security as sound. Sir Charles Lewis, member of Parliament for Antrim, is greatly pleased with the measure.

### ELECTRICITY IN ENGLAND.

**Rapid Development Shown — Extradition Treaty with America.**

LONDON, March 25.—Now that electricity has been successfully shown to possess immense advantages over old methods, both as a motive power and as a luminant, the English, who have been rather slow in accepting the new departure, are demonstrating their faith in its availability by its widespread adoption. One has but to instance the new electric railway which was opened the other day and the lighting of the British Museum as evidences of the suspicious inauguration of electricity in its two chief functions in England. The streets of London have yet to be supplied with the powerful arc lights, but a walk down the Strand or Oxford street after dark will give an idea of the rapidly increasing employment of electric lights by shopmen. Hotels, especially those frequented by Americans, are fully supplied with incandescent lamps, and although far behind New York in this respect London is coming rapidly to a general use of the brilliant rival of gas. The fact that gas is much cheaper here than in America is almost the sole remaining reason of its supremacy. The electric movement is not confined to the metropolis. Many places in the Kingdom are using electricity, the seaside resort, Brighton, perhaps being in the first rank.

The extradition treaty between England and the United States was formally signed by the Queen a few days ago and counter signed by Lord Salisbury. The treaty was published in the London *Gazette* today, and will come into operation ten days after the publication.

The Burchell case will probably have the effect of encouraging the study of geography among Britons intending to emigrate. One expectant "pupil farmer" has been informed by his local paper, in answer to inquiries, that, although cotton is not yet grown in a specified locality in Canada, "so important an industry will probably not long escape attention."

A meeting of the striking dock laborers was held at Liverpool yesterday. Mr. Davitt was present and made an address, in which he assured the strikers of the support of the Knights of Labor and the American trades unions generally.

The Glasgow dockmen's strike has collapsed.

### VICTORIA CROSSES THE CHANNEL.

**The Queen and Princess Beatrice Are on French Soil.**

LONDON, March 25.—The Queen and Princess Beatrice sailed for Cherbourg today on their way to Aix Les Bains. The weather was sunny and pleasant when her Majesty's steamer started on the voyage across the channel.

### WILL THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE STAND?

**Italy Perturbed Over Bismarck's Resignation—Attitude of the Vatican.**

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[*Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

ROME, March 25.—Italy is as much frightened at the retirement of Prince Bismarck as if the keystone had fallen out of the arch of peace and the whole structure was about to tumble down with a crash. Statesmen are bewildered and stunned and everybody is waiting for a signal from Premier Crispi. He could easily follow the lead of such a mighty captain as Prince Bismarck and still retain his prestige, but those who know Sig. Crispi feel certain that he will not submit to the domination of any other politician. The triple alliance is in danger; that must be clear to any one who knows the present situation in Italy. The Radicals are utterly opposed to the influence which Germany has exercised over Italy through the triple alliance. They are stirring up the people to demand an independent national policy. Premier Crispi declines to say what he thinks of the outlook. His organ, *Il Riforma*, declares that peace is assured, but there are good reasons for believing that he expects the sword to be drawn before long. Look at the facts:

A tremendous army and navy have drained the country. The nation is on the verge of bankruptcy. Great progress has been made in education and liberty, but poverty stares the masses in the face. While the nation is pressing its claim for dominion on the one hand, the enmity of France is supposed to threaten on the other. The military expenses cannot be decreased, and this is entirely aside from the triple alliance against Russian ambition in the Orient. But people will not reason when hunger pinches them. Poverty is real and they both see and feel it. They want a change, no matter what it is. If Sig. Crispi falls from power the relations of Italy to Germany will undoubtedly be changed. If he remains in control he will not be content to play second part any longer. This is the view of his closest friends.

One of the ablest statesmen in Europe says that Premier Crispi and his Ministers are greatly alarmed and that the King is very nervous. Said he:

"Now that Prince Bismarck's strong hand has been removed I do not see how it is possible for the triple alliance to stand long. The German Emperor has good intentions, but there is no reason for thinking he has the strength to hold three nations together. Prince Bismarck is too great a man to sulk. I know him well enough to feel sure that he will lend his moral support to the maintenance of peace, but being out of power, Prince Bismarck can do little now. One hopeful sign is that Russia is not yet prepared to begin the conflict."

If one could give the name of this statesman his words would startle Europe, but he declined to compromise himself. Nothing can draw a word from Premier Crispi. The Radicals tried to force him on the general situation, but he declared with a show of anger that it was not an opportune occasion to discuss the retirement of the German Chancellor.

"Disarm Europe!" is the cry at the Vatican. The Pope is willing to act as mediator. Every Cardinal is in favor of this policy. At present it is safe to say the Italian Government would not accept a Pontiff in such office unless he formally abandoned his claims for territorial dominion and accepted his guaranteed status as visiting sovereign. Catholic statesmen feel sure that the resignation of Bismarck will enormously strengthen their position. There is much coming and going of M. de Schloezer, Prussian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to the Vatican in these days, and it is stated on high authority that M. Schloezer has been charged to offer the Pope further concessions on the part of the Center of the Reichstag to the claims of the Church of Rome on condition that the Vatican shall aid the new imperial policy of Germany. The importance of this news may be judged by the fact that the German Emperor has found it necessary to write two different autograph letters urging the Pope to assist him. Judging from the talk of Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State, the other night, the Emperor will succeed in forming a strong political alliance with the Vatican.

### FRANCE AND THE FISHERIES.

**The Question Discussed in the Senate—Boulanger Wants to Return.**

PARIS, March 25.—In the Senate today Admiral Veron asked a question regarding the Newfoundland fisheries, and urged the Government to take measures to insure respect for French rights. M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that a provisional arrangement had been concluded whereby French rights were preserved, and precise instructions had been given to the French naval commander, who could be relied upon to execute them. M. Ribot added that when negotiations on the subject were resumed France would take as a basis former treaties which established her incontestable rights.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held today at the palace in Elysée to consider the protests which have been made by various French Chambers of Commerce against the McKinley American customs duties bill.

Gen. Boulanger has written a letter in which he renews his offer to return to France providing the Government will permit him to be tried by the Court of Appeal or by court-martial.

The French Chamber of Deputies has quashed the election of M. Vacher (Boulangist) as member for Correze.

### GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**A Case of "Carrying Coals to Newcastle"—Cable Notes.**

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, March 25.—As showing what may take place in the future, and as emphasized by the development of manufactures in America and the position they are likely to secure in the English market, a little incident that has occurred on the Tyne is worth recording. The great shipbuilding and engineering firm of Palmer & Co., whose headquarters are at Jarrow, have been building new furnaces, and they have imported the necessary bronze castings from Philadelphia. The goods are being delivered in Jarrow at a cost of half a penny a pound less than the price for the same articles would have been if they had been bought from an English firm.

**Cable Notes.**

Maj. Wissmann will arrive in Germany about July 1.

Dispatches from Crete say that at Patiasa Sunday a priest was dragged from his pulpit and paraded through the street amid the jeers of the mob. Sixty-four of the villagers are starving in prison.

Emin Pasha writes that an Arab at Mombassa had seen the body of Dr. Peters and declared that the explorer had been murdered.

A clerical paper of Meran announces the betrothal of Archduchess Stephanie, widow of Crown Prince Rudolph, to Archduke Franz, the heir to the Austrian throne.

At St. Petersburg an epidemic of suicide has prevailed for many weeks. Saturday last a lady of the court poisoned herself, and Sunday M. Perrel, an attaché of the French Legation, followed suit.

The Portuguese Government asked the Brazilian Minister at Lisbon to remove the shield bearing the arms of the Brazilian Republic which is displayed in front of the legation, but the Minister refused.

The United States squadron of evolution arrived at Corfu at 5 o'clock yesterday. The vessels were exercised at fleet tactics on passing from Naples. The squadron will stay there two weeks for landing drills and target practice.

### MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Mercy Merrick of Miss Clara Morris at McVicker's is, if possible, played with more deliberation than ever. The actress takes delight in a lingering emphasis, which, while it may impress her meaning on the dullest minds, is trying to auditors who do not require a surgical operation on their heads in order to see a point. The soliloquies are particularly deliberative; indeed, they are at times declamatory, as when Mercy comes to a decision in the first act and vehemently cries, "I'll do it!" The intensity of feeling is proper; the volume of sound is surely excessive if she is speaking to herself. Sometimes, again, an "aside" is spoken in a tone which certainly ought to alarm the other personages on the stage. "Can he suspect me?" she asks when under the scrutiny of the old German surgeon. If he did not suspect her one ventures to think he would be exceedingly stupid. Then when the time comes for her departure she exultantly cries, "At last!" and rushes off. *No* one on the stage appears to have heard her, although how the others could have helped doing so is not clear. These, however, are matters of technique in acting about which it is useless to quarrel with Miss Morris at this late day. When it comes to moments of agony she does not win tears of sympathy, but grips the heart of her audience and wrenches it until it exudes drops of blood. It's magnificent (to paraphrase a martial saying), but it is not art.

***

An extraordinary piece called "Amour" has been produced at the Paris Odéon. It is of the romantic order, and tells a wildly improbable story. The heroine, after her father has been executed in her presence, is taken in charge by a knight, a sort of Bayard, who marries her and sends her to his home in charge of his brother. She rewards him for his generosity by playing him false and finally murdering him. This amiable young person is played with great effect by Antonia Laurent. The author is Léon Henrique.

New York *Post:* Leopold Lewis, the adapter of "The Bells," told a friend just before his death that Mr. Irving had for many years paid him privately an allowance sufficient for all his wants in recognition of the opportunity provided for him in Mathias. Few successful actors would be willing thus to acknowledge an obligation to a playwright; fewer still would be capable of discharging it so generously and so delicately.

Mr. Crane will close his season at the New York Star in "The Senator" May 10, and May 12 Mr. M.B. Curtis, who has been living in retirement for some time, will reappear on the stage at this house in a new play called "The Schatchen."

The receipts of the first four weeks of "The Grand Duchess" at the New York Casino are said to have been over $41,000, an excess of $8,800 over those of any former production at this house for the same period.

"The Merchant of Venice" was repeated at the Chicago Opera-House with Mr. Booth as the dark old usurer and Mme. Modjeska as the sumptuous Portia. Tonight, "Hamlet."

Hermann's Vaudevilles will return to the Grand next week. John T. Kelly, comedian, and Messrs. Ross and Fenton are additions to the bill.

"Bluebeard Jr." will succeed the Booth-Modjeska company at the Chicago Opera-House for a week's run. Then Dixey in "The Seven Ages."

Mme. Janauschek, who is still defying time, will begin an engagement at the Windsor April 6 in a round of tragic characters.

### FURIOUS FIRES IN TOKIO, JAPAN.

**More than Two Thousand Houses Burned and Some Loss of Life.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 25.—The City of Peking arrived from China and Japan today bringing advices that Feb. 27 some fifteen hundred Japanese houses were destroyed by fire in Tokio and seventy-eight partially burned. Two persons were killed and about twenty-five firemen more or less injured. One hundred and eighty-seven houses were burned in the city the preceding day, and March 5 about 800 were destroyed and several firemen injured. The fires originated accidentally.

Several serious encounters between Dutch troops and a party of Chinese are reported, with rather severe loss to the former. A party of Dutch convicts was sent out to clear a jungle and was fired on from ambush. The troops were driven back next day with nine wounded. Lieut. Müller was killed and Capt. Van Heust, who succeeded him, was also shot down and seven of his men received severe wounds.

### M'CALLA AND THE MIDSHIPMAN.

**How the Latter Got Square by Simply Obeying Orders.**

"When I sailed with Lieutenant-Commander McCalla several years ago," said a young naval officer to a Washington reporter, "he had already made a reputation as a rigid disciplinarian. One day it chanced that a midshipman whom he had sent ashore went a trifle beyond the instructions given him with relation to his errand. The matter was not of the least importance, but McCalla chided him sharply, saying:

"'When you receive an order, sir, do simply what you are told to do and never a particle more nor less.'

"The midshipman touched his hat respectfully, but he thought the rebuke uncalled for and bided his time for getting even. A few days later McCalla summoned him and said:

"'You will take a boat, sir, and go ashore to the postoffice. See if there is a package there for me.'

"'Ay, ay, sir.'

"The midshipman took the boat and went ashore. When he returned McCalla asked:

"'Well, sir, was there a package for me at the post-office?'

"'Yes, sir,' replied the midshipman, touching his cap.

"'Where is it?'

"'At the post-office, sir.'

"'What! you didn't bring it with you?'

"'No, sir.'

"'Why not, sir?'

"'Because I had no orders to do so, sir.'

"'I told you to get the package.'

"'Beg pardon, sir, but I understood you to tell me merely to see if there was a package for you at the post-office, and I could not venture to do a particle more nor less than my instructions indicated.'

"McCalla looked just then as if he would have liked to eat up that midshipman, but it was impossible for him to say anything. The midshipman had got square."

**"Discipline" and Barbarism.**

The so-called discipline of the army, and especially of the navy, while necessarily severe, often degenerates to mere barbarism. No one expects, and enlisted soldiers and sailors least of all, that the treatment of subordinates by their superiors will be other than stern and unrelenting. Yet, allowing for the low character of many of the rank and file in times of peace and the depraved tendencies of the common sailor in the American navy, is it too much to ask that officers shall treat their men as human beings? The ventilation of such abuses in the navy at this time is especially inopportune, because of the effort being made to induce American boys to become naval apprentices. No high-spirited, native-born lad with a love for his country would care to take orders from such officers as are being advertised by the McCalla court of inquiry. Especially averse would he be to being gagged with a bayonet.—*Springfield Republican.*

**Movements of Ocean Steamships.**

New York—Arrived, the City of Berlin from Liverpool.

Bremer Haven—Arrived, the Rider from New York.

Moville—Arrived, the Furnessia, from New York for Glasgow.

New York—Arrived, La Champagne, from Havre, the Ems, from Bremen.

London—Sighted, the Oranmore, from Baltimore.

**Resumed His Career of Crime.**

NEWARK, N. J., March 25.—William Bond, alias Block, alias Bligh, was arrested today charged with stealing a horse and buggy. Bond was convicted in 1883 of wholesale robberies and sentenced to nine years in State prison. He was pardoned two weeks ago and resumed his career of crime.

## SEEKS REDRESS IN COURT.

### DR. RYLANCE BRINGS SUIT AGAINST VESTRYMAN QUACKENBOSS.

**The Defendant Makes an Unsuccessful Attempt to Secure Delay—The Grand Jury Declares the Administration of the Sheriff's Office for Twenty Years to Have Been Wholly Corrupt—Death of Vicar-General Donnelly—Supervising Architect Eastman on Trial.**

NEW YORK, March 25.—[Special.]—At length the famous libel suit brought by the Rev. Charles S. Rylance, rector of St. Mary's Church, against Nicholas Quackenboss, a vestryman of the church, has come to trial. The case was called today in the Superior Court before Justice Sedgwick. It was supposed that there would be a terrific legal battle, but the whole thing seemed to simmer down to a complete walkover by the prosecution and a complete backdown by the defense.

"I am not prepared to go to trial," was the urgent plea of ex-Judge William Fullerton, counsel for Mr. Quackenboss, when the case was called.

"I insist that there be no delay," urged Mr. John Brock Leavitt, counsel for the Rev. Dr. Rylance.

"There is a motion pending before Judge O'Gorman for leave to amend our bill of particulars," resumed ex-Judge Fullerton. "We want to set forth some momentous and startling allegations affecting the plaintiff in this action that have only recently come to our knowledge."

Chief Justice Sedgwick decided that the case must come to trial today. A jury was soon secured and Mr. Leavitt opened the case for the prosecution. He said the other side had thrown up the sponge and he did not believe they ever intended to go to trial, but simply sought to cast a stigma upon Dr. Rylance and blacken his character. He then, without further personal comments, read the alleged libelous letter of Mr. Macherlors setting forth "grossest acts of immorality" on the part of Dr. Rylance and his regret to say that "the proof was overwhelming," and after that proceeded to call his witnesses.

The first witness was Charles W. Mugis. He said he was a member of St. Mark's Church and had known Dr. Rylance for fifteen years. He regarded him as an exceptionally able clergyman, and never heard anything against him until the present charges. He identified the alleged libelous letter as being in Mr. Quackenboss' handwriting. Other witnesses rendered similar testimony. The case will be continued tomorrow.

Ex-Judge Fullerton said this evening that they had affidavits in their possession made by women and very damaging to Dr. Rylance.

**NOT A REDEEMING FEATURE.**

**The Grand Jury Declares the Sheriff's Office to Be Thoroughly Corrupt.**

NEW YORK, March 25.—[Special.]—One of the most scathing arraignments ever made of a public office came today from the grand jury when, through its foreman, John Marson Rhoades, it handed up a presentment and a batch of indictments to Judge Fitzgerald in the Court of General Sessions. The presentment referred exclusively to the administration of the Sheriff's office, and went back in review of that department for twenty years. The presentment showed by official figures the enormous amount of money which the present and past machinery of the office consumes both from private and public sources. Foreman Rhoades in his remarks to the Judge in connection with the presentment said that the inquiry by the grand jury failed to reveal a single redeeming feature in the administration of the Sheriff's office. It was one blank record of violated law, tardy justice, forced settlements, corruption, and bribery. The Sheriff's office was a disgrace to the city and a shame on civilization. He asked to have copies of the presentment sent to the Governor and the Legislature.

### VICAR-GENERAL DONNELLY DEAD.

**The Venerable Prelate Succumbs to Bright's Disease—His Work.**

NEW YORK, March 25.—[Special.]—The Very Rev. Mgr. Arthur J. Donnelly, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of New York, died early this morning at his home, No. 883 Ninth avenue, of Bright's disease. He was second in rank only to Mgr. Preston, and was pastor of St. Michael's Church in West Thirty-second street. Father Donnelly was looked up to as one of the leading pillars of the Catholic Church, and it was he who was placed in charge of St. Stephen's Church, East Twenty-eighth street, in the troublous times of December, 1886, and January, 1887, when the difficulties culminated in the removal of the Rev. Edward McGlynn. He was 71 years of age at the time of his death. He had been thirty-three years pastor of St. Michael's parish, having built up the church, founded parochial schools, lyceums and societies, and out of a dissolute neighborhood created a Christian community.

### ARCHITECT EASTMAN ON TRIAL.

**Charged with Presenting a Fraudulent Claim to Brooklyn Supervisors.**

NEW YORK, March 25.—[Special.]—The trial of Supervising Architect R. B. Eastman, indicted for presentation of a fraudulent claim to the Supervisors, was begun before Judge Cullen in the Oyer and Terminer Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn today.

The trials of the indicted Supervisors, Thomas E. O'Brien, Olin B. Lockwood, W. E. French, and Robert O'Donnell, and of ex-Supervisor Thomas M. Nolan are to follow. A jury was secured without much trouble. Eastman, as supervising architect of the St. Johnland Asylum, is charged with having presented and had audited by the Supervisors and paid a bill for $15,675 when he was only entitled to $4,160. A number of witnesses for the prosecution were introduced and their side of the case closed.

### RAISING THE RATE ON CORN.

**The New York, Ontario and Western Railway Announces an Advance.**

NEW YORK, March 25.—[Special.]—The New York, Ontario and Western railway gave notice today that after April 1 it will not receive corn from its Western connections at a less rate than 25 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York. The present rate of the other trunk lines is 20 cents, a price at which they are glad to carry all the corn offered.

President Thomas P. Fowler of the Ontario road, in explaining the notice, made a statement which proves how in railroading, as in other businesses, the big ones have the advantage.

"We are a single track road," he said. "The corn traffic at 20 cents does not pay. At that rate the allowance for transportation, after the deduction of terminal expenses, is only three mills per ton per mile. The big roads that can haul forty-five cars in a train may make money at three mills. At present we have as much local traffic as our equipment can take care of."

### GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**The German Ship Camelia Encounters an Enormous Waterspout.**

NEW YORK, March 25.—[Special.]—It took the German ship Camelia, which arrived today, fifty-three days to make the voyage from Rotterdam through a succession of storms. Feb. 17 the Camelia narrowly escaped collision with a tremendous waterspout which reared itself apparently 200 feet out of the water. It was fully seventy-five feet in diameter at the base. It seemed almost certain that the big waterspout would strike the vessel, but the ship escaped, for the twisting volume of water passed barely two ship's lengths astern, and such was the suction caused by its passage that the sails of the Camelia were slapped back against her masts and for a moment the Camelia followed the waterspout. The ship trembled and for some time violently rocked in the big billows in the wake of the spout. It was traveling about forty miles an hour.

**The Harbison & Loder Failure.**

Sixty creditors of Harbison & Loder, the dry-goods commission merchants of Broadway and White street, met this afternoon. Counsel for the firm explained that the liabilities amounted to $326,019.95. The nominal assets were $349,484.16; actual assets $254,438.41. Besides these firm assets there are individual net assets of about $15,000, making the total actual assets $269,438.41. The firm offered to compromise at 50 cents—12½ cents cash, 12½ in notes at three months with interest, and 25 cents on notes at six months with interest, the last to be satisfactorily indorsed. A committee will examine and report to the creditors their recommendations as to a settlement.

**J. Bartlett Cook Disappears.**

J. Bartlett Cook, President of the American Development company, has not been seen since Saturday last, and is alleged to have left behind him debts mounting into the thousands. The American Development company was formed about Aug. 1, 1889, and the prospectus issued by its President declared that the capital stock, "fully paid," amounted to $200,000. The Board of Directors was said to include G. B. F. Cooper, William A. Miner, David Bennett King, G. L. Wright, President of the River and Railway Electric Light company. These gentlemen afterward drew out.

**Values Her Play at $50,000.**

The trial of the suit brought by Miss Fannie Aymar Matthews, the author and owner of the play called "Washington Life," to recover $50,000 damages from Daniel Frohman of the Lyceum Theatre and David Belasco and Henry C. De Mille, writers of plays, for the production of "The Wife," which she claims as an infringement upon her play, was begun today in the special term of the Supreme Court before Judge Beach. Miss Matthews was the only witness examined during the day.

**Mrs. Padelford Gets Temporary Alimony.**

Judge Andrews sitting in Supreme Court chambers signed today an order, previously agreed upon by counsel for both sides, requiring Edward M. Padelford to pay to Florence Padelford, who is suing him for divorce, $300 a week. This order is to be without prejudice to either party upon the plaintiff's application for permanent alimony, and Frederick R. Coudert, who was referee in the main suit, is also made referee on the question of permanent alimony.

**Astoria Terrorized by a Wild Cow.**

This morning a wild-eyed cow for two hours owned the Town of Astoria, L. I. She ran through Remsen street and Jamaica avenue, scattering the school-children. A half-dozen of the little tots could not get out of the way and were knocked down. Willie Selser, 10 years old, was picked up by the cow on her horns and viciously tossed in the air. He struck the ground ten yards ahead, only to be trampled by the hard hoofs of the cow. His injuries are considered serious.

**Miscellaneous Items.**

Mrs. Mary A. Giles in a fit of drunken insanity this afternoon chopped off her left hand with a bread-knife. She will probably die from loss of blood.

It is reported from Keyport, N. J., that a syndicate of foreign capitalists are negotiating for and will probably purchase the Lorillard Brick Works, the largest concern of its kind in the United States.

The steamer Russia arrived here from Hamburg today with 1,031 steerage passengers, the largest number arriving here on any one steamer this year. The Italia also arrived here this morning from Hamburg with 671 emigrants.

For many years Trinity Church has been beholden to members of the Astor family for generous benefactions. It is now announced that William Waldorf Astor proposes to furnish the church with bronze doors at a cost of $100,000.

The Philo-Celtic Society of No. 269 Bowery, an association to promote the study of the Irish language, proposes shortly to produce a play in the Gaelic tongue. J. E. Griffin of the *Irish Echo* will have charge of the production.

Ex-Ald. James G. McMurray and his fellow-members of the Eleventh District Business-Men's Republican Organization met Col. Elliott F. Shepard in nomination for the Mayoralty this evening and elected him and ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt honorary members of the association.

Judge Andrews in Supreme Court chambers today granted an order permitting Albert Brinckerhoff, receiver of the Mercantile Fire-Insurance company, to make payment of a dividend of 80 per cent, amounting to $160,000, on account of the capital stock of the company, which was $200,000. The assets of the company are $320,000.

A messenger rushed into the rooms of Mrs. Rudolph Baer today and told her that her husband was lying dead at Broadway and Duane street. Terror-stricken the wife hurried thither, but found her husband alive and well. On her return to her rooms she found that they had been ransacked and $900 worth of jewelry and clothing stolen.

### SENATOR JONES' PITIABLE CONDITION.

**He Is Still in Detroit Living the Life of a Tramp.**

DETROIT, Mich., March 25.—[Special.]—Senator Jones was ambling around the streets today in his usual aimless way. He has no regular place of habitation, but takes short naps in hotel chairs, and eats what morsels he can from lunch counters. He is a pitiable figure, once a prominent statesman, now reduced to a mere tramp.

A story was started a few days ago that he had become dangerously insane and that a movement was on foot to place him in an asylum, as it was feared he would inflict personal injury on himself. There is no foundation for the report. He is demented, no doubt, but as harmless as a kitten. There is little doubt that the refusal of Miss Palms to marry him is the cause of his insanity. When the Senator first came to Detroit he was a portly, dignified, elegantly-dressed man. Today his face looks haggard and gaunt, and there is a hungry look. Several times since Jones has been here Florida friends have come here and endeavored to get him to go away, but he absolutely declined, and they have given up all hope of bettering his condition.

**Indiana Meat-Inspection Law.**

GREENCASTLE, Ind., March 25.—[Special.]—The Indiana Meat-Inspection law was today declared unconstitutional by Mayor Cowgill of this city. The case in question was one against Ed J. Deitz, grocer, in which Dr. Hawkins, City Meat Inspector, was plaintiff. The result of the finding is that the city butchers have refused to submit to further meat inspection. They will be proceeded against in the Putnam Circuit Court. They have been paying hundreds of dollars per year to Inspector Hawkins for his services.

**Attempted Suicide of a Chicago Drummer.**

LOGANSPORT, Ind., March 25.—[Special.]—E. F. Fowler, a traveling man for a Chicago white lead house, attempted suicide at midnight at the new Barnett Hotel in this city by taking four ounces of chloroform. He also saturated a handkerchief with the fluid and stuffed it in his mouth. He had been acting strangely during the day and created the impression that he had been drinking. The physicians at this hour, 1 a. m., think he will recover.

**Noland's Bondsmen Settle.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 25.—Thirteen of the twenty-five bondsmen of ex-State Treasurer Noland met here today and agreed to settle the deficit by an equal assessment of $1,350 each. Fifteen of the twenty-five have paid in and the others have agreed to do so.

*What would you do for Chicago if you had $10,000,000? The columns of* THE TRIBUNE *will be thrown open next Sunday for answers to this question.*


# Rheumatism,

BEING due to the presence of uric acid in the blood, is most effectually cured by the use of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poisonous acid is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this testimony:—

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla,**

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

**Clothing Merchants, Attention!**

It will be for your interest to inspect our line before placing your orders.

KUH, NATHAN & FISCHER,
Manufacturers, Franklin & Jackson-sts.

# JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.

## Price List of the Best Spring Overcoats IN CHICAGO.

From all reports of expert judges of quality, workmanship, etc., we are underselling every house in Chicago. Why shouldn't we? We are manufacturers.

We extend a personal invitation to come and see the high grade of clothing we make and the extremely low price we are selling them this season.

$10—Young Men's Black Melton, silk faced—$10.

$10—Gray Diagonal, All-Wool Scotch Cheviot, silk faced, worth $15 or money refunded; our price, $10.

$10—The celebrated Brown Mills Cass., all wool, will wear 3 to 5 years; our price, $10.

$12—All-Wool Olive Meltons, never sold under $15; our price, only $12.

$15—English Box Overcoats, 10 different styles, fine tailor-made work.

$18—Variety too large to describe.

$20—Fine Worsteds, Venetians, Crepes, English Twills, etc.

$25—Luxury, comfort, taste, style, fit—in other words, perfection in tailoring—for $25.

$28—Extra fine trimmings and extra fine material.

$30—The best. Nothing better can be produced for $50.

Every garment from $20 and upwards kept in repair for one year free of expense, excepting the silk facings and linings.

Boys' and Children's Box and Cape Overcoats, Elastic Suits, Confirmation Suits, Communion Suits.

## JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.,

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ARTISTS,

Cor. State & Madison-sts., Chicago, Ill.

FRANK REED.....MANAGER.

# 'Truth Absolute!'

We Claim and Assert with Absolute Truth that Careful Comparison will convince "You" that purchases can be made of us at Less Prices than at any house in the city.

"Special."

High Back "Colonial" Cane Seat Dining Chairs at $1.00.
High Back "Colonial" Cane Seat Rocker at $1.50.
High Back "Colonial" Leather Seat Dining Chairs at $1.75
High Back "Colonial" Rocker, Upholstered Seat, in Silk Plush, at $2.15.

Our "Colossal Sale" includes every article in stock, from Basement to Roof.

Everything marked in Plain Figures—One Price—Cash.

## SPIEGEL & CO.,

The Cheapest Furniture House in America,

249 and 251 State Street.

# LA GRANDE,

## The Coming City of Eastern OREGON.

La Grande will double its present population of 3,000 within the next twelve months.

La Grande has the Repair Shops and Round-Houses of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

La Grande has Saw Mills, Planing Mill, Flour Mill, Elevators, and Banks.

La Grande has Good Schools, Hotel, and New Brick Hotel under contract.

La Grande I

# READY TO MEET JACKSON.

## SULLIVAN ANXIOUS FOR A BATTLE WITH THE COLORED PUGILIST.

**He Would Like to Fight in San Francisco for a Purse of $20,000 and the Championship—Terms That Would Be Satisfactory—Sale of Palo Alto Stock at the American Institute — Results at New Orleans and Guttenberg — Sporting News.**

BOSTON, Mass., March 25.—"Now that I have settled that Mississippi trouble I want to attend to Jackson's claim to the championship," said John L. Sullivan today. "I am anxious to have one more battle before I retire from the ring, and of course Jackson is the only man to be thought of just now.

"If the California Athletic Club or any other club will put up a purse of $20,000 for a fight between Jackson and myself I will meet him in a battle for the championship. I don't care what the gloves are so long as they come within the restrictions of the law.

"I will not, under any circumstances, fight a ring battle again. Hereafter all matches must conform to the law. I've had enough of this illegal business. It was not worth the trouble I've had. I've spent nearly all I won in the fight trying to get clear of the law. Well, I won't do it again. That's certain. I've heard lots of criticism about naming such a high figure for the purse. Those folks don't know anything about it. It costs me a great deal to train for a fight, and before I get ready to enter the ring I've spent more than ordinary purses amount to. That would leave me without any compensation for fighting. I consider my time worth something and I mean to have my figure. For those reasons I shall demand at least $20,000, and shall stick to it. If it is not worth that sure to the California Athletic Club it surely is not worth any less to me."

"How much time do you want for training?" asked the reporter.

"I have no thought of that yet. I'm in fairly good condition now. I've been taking good care of myself lately, and it would not require such a long time to harden my muscles. Three months or so would be ample time. If the match is arranged I shall train as never before. for I am satisfied that Jackson will be no mean opponent, and I must be in first-class shape to win.

"I am now willing to negotiate with the California Athletic Club. I could not do anything about the match while my sentence was hanging over me. I think that is now settled, and if the club officers want me to fight Jackson in their rooms I should like to hear from them."

## LIVELY SPARRING AT THE BATTERY.

**Peter Jackson, the Colored Pugilist, Draws an Immense Crowd.**

The sparring entertainment arranged by "Parson" Davies at Battery D last night drew over 6,000 people, most of whom went to see the great Australian, Peter Jackson. The hall was packed, and as a majority of the spectators smoked during the entire evening and there was little or no ventilation, the atmosphere of the place was almost unbearable in less than an hour. So far as the sparring was concerned it may be summarized as good, bad, and indifferent. The crowd was in good humor for hard knocks and rapid fighting, and did not hesitate to vent its opinion of any contestant that failed to come up to its idea of a sparring bout by a shout of derision or hiss. When some one got a bloody nose or a hard punch in the face the crowd expressed its delight with yells and cries of "give it him again."

It was late when Jackson made his appearance on the raised platform at the east end of the hall, accompanied by Tom Chandler of Boston, but he was greeted warmly. In the three rounds with the Hub "professor" he demonstrated that he was a clever boxer but nothing more. He was quick on his feet and with his hands. Chandler was not in it with him, but no hard blows were struck. In the final Jackson appeared for three rounds with Jack Ashton, and better work was done, both being on their mettle. It was give and take from the start, with several hot exchanges on the body and head. In this bout Jackson showed to much better advantage, as Ashton kept him busy. He is remarkably quick in countering and is an adept at dodging. He aimed nearly always at the head as a rule and his delivery, his reach is tremendous, and he is a two-handed fighter. The general expression of the "sports" in the crowd, however, was that he is not heavy enough to go against Sullivan.

One of the features of the entertainment was a four-round match between Frank McInerney and Billy Brennan, the latter being the winner in the recent fight with Rollo at Worth, in six minutes, catch as catch can. At the evening performance Carkeek threw John Lyell in six minutes, Graeco-Roman. For tonight's bill Lewis is the "Strangler" will attempt to throw Charles Green, the English champion, in fifteen minutes, catch as catch can. At the matinée Carkeek will meet James Conners, brother of the famous Tom Conners.

### Wrestling Match at Ashland, Wis.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 25.—[Special.]—Just twelve and one-half minutes were needed to decide a wrestling match at Upson last night between John McPherson and John Wilson, champion catch-as-catch-can wrestler of the Lake Superior country. McPherson won two falls in six and six and one-half minutes.

## SALE OF PALO ALTO STOCK.

**Forty-Four Head Bring $60,895 at the American Institute.**

NEW YORK, March 25.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Leland Stanford of California, now United States Senator from that State, was present at the sale of his Palo Alto stock which opened today at the American Institute Building. Forty-four head of Palo Altos were sold for $60,895, an average per head of $1,383. Of these fourteen were Electioneer's—two colts and twelve fillies—which brought $40,950, an average per head of $2,925. Notable sales of the day were

BY ELECTIONEER, SON OF RISDICKS HAMBLETONIAN.

Bay colt, April 12, 1888, by Electioneer—Cecil, by Gen. Benton; Jacob Ruppert, New York, $5,750.

Bay colt, April 15, 1888, by Electioneer—Frolic, by Willis Harry Clay; Charles H. Kerner, New York, $4,100.

Bay filly, March 13, 1888, by Electioneer—Ella, by Sultan; J. Malcom Forbes, $3,800.

Bay filly, April 23, 1886, by Electioneer—Clarabel, by Abdallah Star; Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa., $3,500.

Bay filly, April 21, 1888, by Electioneer—Cora, by Don Victor (thoroughbred); H. S. Henry, Morrisville, Pa., $3,000.

Bay filly, April, 1888, by Electioneer—Aragon, by Gen. Benton; Jacob Duppert, New York, $4,300.

Bay filly, May 8, 1888, by Electioneer—Dora, by Don Victor (thoroughbred); by S. A. Brown & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., $2,550.

Brown filly, March 29, 1888, by Electioneer—, Barbara Mead, by A. W. Richmond; J. Malcolm, Febes, Boston, $2,600.

Bay filly, March 28, 1888, by Electioneer—Cora, by Don Victor (thoroughbred); S. A. Brown & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., $2,550.

Brown filly, Feb. 16, 1887, by Electioneer—Cecilia, by Del Sur; S. A. Brown & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., $2,350.

Bay filly, Feb. 11, 1887, by Electioneer—Isma, by Gen. Benton; R. M. Babcock, Binghamton, N. Y., $2,250.

Bay filly, March 10, 1888, by Electioneer—Ivy, by Don Victor (thoroughbred); R. J. Morehead, North East, Pa., $2,150.

Bay mare, Sept. 30, 1884, by Electioneer—Alameda Maid, by Whipple's Hambletonian; Robert Steele, Philadelphia, Pa., $1,700.

BY PIEDMONT, SON OF ALMONT.

Bay filly, March 9, 1888, by Piedmont—Flower Girl, by Electioneer; Jacob Ruppert, New York, $2,800.

Chestnut colt, April 23, 1888, by Piedmont—Elsie, by Gen. Benton; J. J. Crawford, Belmont, Mass., $1,450.

Chestnut mare, April 27, 1885, by Piedmont—Gazelle, by Primus; Robert Steele, Philadelphia, $1,300.

Floren, b. c., Jan. 31, 1887, by Piedmont—Flower Girl, by Electioneer; Smith, Powell & Lamb, Syracuse, N. Y., $1,125.

Chestnut colt, Feb. 8, 1887, by Piedmont—Irone, by Mohawk Chief; E. D. Morgan, Homestead, L. I., $1,000.

BY CLAY, SON OF ELECTIONEER.

Bay colt, May, 23, 1888, by Clay—Edith Carrs, by Clark Chief; F. J. Fitzgerald, Syracuse, N. Y., $1,000.

BY GEN. BENTON, SON OF JIM SCOTT.

Bay mare, March 29, 1885, by Gen. Benton—Hattie C., by Electioneer; B. M. Babcock, Binghamton, N. Y., $1,000.

Total, forty-four head, brought $60,895; average per head, $1,383.

### New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 25.—New Louisiana Jockey Club, winter meeting, fifty-ninth day; weather cloudy and warm; good attendance; track heavy.

First race, selling, six furlongs—Miss Francis, 96 pounds, 15 to 1; Crispini, 104, 10; Tommy R., 102, 2 to 1; Semaphore, 104, 3 to 1; Regardless, 106, 2½ to 1. Semaphore won, Regardless second, a length ahead of Miss Francis, third. Time, 1:19½.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Merry Girl, 98 pounds, 20 to 1; Bonnie Annie, 109, 2 to 1; Little Bess, 105, 7 to 1; Peanut, 107, 20 to 1; School Girl, 109, 2 to 1; Cliquot, 113, 3 to 1; Harkrite, 114, 60 to 1. School Girl won, Cliquot second, Bonnie Annie third. Time, 1:03½.

Third race, selling, half mile—Lucille, 90 pounds, 6 to 1; Millionaire, 90, 20 to 1; Fremont, 103, 4 to 1; Lexington S., 107, 10 to 1; Eclipse Jr., 108, 10 to 1; Sena A., 110, 6 to 5; Wild Boy, 115, 10 to 1. Fremont won, Lucille second, Millionaire third. Time, 0:49½.

Fourth race, handicap, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile—Balance, 108 pounds, 20 to 1; Cashier, 101, even money; Harry Ireland, 104, 8 to 5; Relievo, 90, 8 to 1. Cashier won, Relievo second, Balance fourth. Time, 1:23½.

### Guttenberg Races.

NEW YORK, March 25.—[Special.]—It was a bad day for the backers at Guttenberg today and a correspondingly good day for the bookmakers. Of six favorites only one—Bradford—was successful.

First race, for 3-year-old maidens, five furlongs—Dirigo won, Hayti gelding second, Unadaga third. Time, 1:03½.

Second race, for all ages, seven furlongs—Lotion made all the running and won, Maria second, Ralph Black third. Time, 1:33.

Third race, for all ages, five furlongs—Chamby won, Steve Jerome second, Gates third. Time, 1:06.

Fourth race, for all ages, six and a half furlongs—Bradford won, Fitzroy second, Lady Pulsifer third. Time, 1:25½.

Fifth race, for all ages, five furlongs—Peril won, Lomax second, Gold Fish third. Time, 1:04½.

Sixth race, for all ages, seven furlongs—Anomaly won, Alva second, Landseer third. Time, 1:33½.

### Work on the Memphis Track.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 25.—[Special.]—The track at Montgomery Park is ready for racing and the flyers are exercised every morning. The work yesterday was promising, but not fast. John Sherman broke the season's record at this track by doing a mile in 1:47.

Kitty Cheatham is not lame, as reported in Western papers, but is working beautifully.

The great Riley is improving daily, and the knowing ones say the Louisville Derby is his own. He is not being hurried, but will be in perfect form for the event.

Buffalo gnats have made their appearance.

### The Lincoln Spring Meeting.

LONDON, March 25.—The principal event at the Lincoln spring meeting today was the race for the Brocklesby Stakes. It was won by Col. North's Simonian, Abington's Macunas second, and Duke of Portland's Charm third. There were eleven starters.

### Sale of Sappho.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 25.—[Special.]—John E. Madden of this city has bought of Byron McClelland the speedy 5-year-old filly, Sappho, by Robert McGregor, 2:17¾. Sappho is very promising.

### Sale of the Stallion May King.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., March 25.—May King, the celebrated stallion, has been sold by W. E. Spier of this village to Subley & Miller of Frankfort, Pa., for $20,000. May King was bought one year ago for $8,000.

## NARROWLY ESCAPED DEFEAT.

**Anson's Colts Have a Close Call at Houston, Tex.—8 to 6 the Score.**

HOUSTON, Tex., March 25.—[Special.]—Anson and his colts played here today with the Houston league team and had a narrow escape from being defeated. The locals had no trouble in finding Inks' delivery, while Hoffman only gave way to three hits, but was rather wild and let the men get bases on balls. In the eighth inning a dispute arose over a decision of Umpire Lauer, and while it was going on three of the Chicago team walked around home, winning the game. The batteries were Inks and Nagle and Hoffman and Eliff. The score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Houston | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |

Base hits—Chicago, 8; Houston, 9. Stolen bases—Chicago, 7; Houston, 5. Errors—Chicago, 3; Houston, 4. Earned runs—Houston, 4; Chicago, 6. Two-base hits—Crogan, Wentz, Earl. Three-base hit—Hutchinson. Home run—O'Rourke. Total bases on hits—Houston, 16; Chicago, 8. Struck out—Hoffman, 3; by inks, 6. Double plays—Wentz, unassisted; Andrews and Burns. First base on errors—Houston, 2; Chicago, 3. First base on balls—Off Hoffman, 8; off Inks, 3. Passed balls—Eliff, 2. Wild pitches—Hoffman, 3. Time of game—3 hours 25 minutes. Umpires—Wiskart and Lauren.

### RUMORED ASSOCIATION CHANGES.

**Syracuse, Rochester, and Toledo May Be Dropped from the List.**

COLUMBUS, O., March 25.—[Special.]—A baseball sensation leaked out today that is calculated to stir the American and Atlantic Associations from end to end. President Brush is supposed to be working on the scheme.

Syracuse, Rochester, and Toledo are to be dropped from the American, and Baltimore will resign from the Atlantic Association. The American Association will then be composed as follows:

Brooklyn, Athletic, Baltimore, and Washington in the East, and Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Detroit in the West. President Phelps is to buy the Louisville franchise for $20,000 and turn it over to Detroit. Syracuse and Rochester were admitted to the American Association free, and with the understanding that they would surrender their franchises whenever requested, provided they were paid for whatever players the association decided to take.

## WILL SURPRISE COMISKEY'S TEAM.

**Great Things Expected of a Newly-Discovered Pitcher at St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 25.—[Special.]—When Comiskey and his Chicago meteors get on the field at Brotherhood Park next Sunday they will probably find a surprise for them in a new battery for their opponents, the Cleveland club. The matter has been quietly arranged by St. Louis, Cleveland, and Chicago parties. Will McGill, a brilliant young pitcher of Chicago, will be put in the box to do the twirling against them. McGill pitched last season in the Inter-State League for Evansville and Burlington, and George McGinnis, the old Brown-Stocking pitcher, pronounces him the greatest young pitcher he has ever seen. He says his drop ball is unequaled by any delivery of that kind—not even excepting Ramsey's. McGill is not quite 17 years old. His catcher, M. Kirtz of Appleton, Wis., is now in Chicago practicing with him.

### The Dunlap Case Explained.

Regarding the rumors that Fred Dunlap intends signing with the Pittsburg National League club, Secretary Brunell of the Players' League said yesterday:

"Mr. Dunlap is free to do so. He is a member of the brotherhood, but not of the Players' National League. I promulgated his release thirty days ago, and at the Cleveland meeting my action was indorsed by the Board of Directors. Dunlap was released at his own request to the Pittsburg club, and both by letter and telegram I promulgated his release. He refused to play in Pittsburg, but was willing to play in Philadelphia. His terms were too high for our Philadelphia club. It does not seem as if any wrong had been done Dunlap. Had he chosen to play in Pittsburg he could have done so at his 1889 salary—$5,000. He refused to do so and was released and left free to do business for himself. Mr. Dunlap has complained of unfair treatment, but I do not know of any one who has treated him unfairly. He signed with Pittsburg, refused to play there, and demanded his release and got it. That's the Dunlap case as I know it."

### The Chicagos and Clevelands.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 25.—[Special.]—The Chicagos and Clevelands will arrive here at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning and cross bats at 3:15 p. m.

### President Brush's Position.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 25.—[Special.]—"I am not prepared to say anything just now," said Brush tonight, "about our prospects for baseball here this season. I must first ascertain whether the public wants the sport, as there have been conflicting reports from here since our forced withdrawal from the league."

Glasscock receives $5,000 a year from the New Yorks for three years and $1,000 bonus.

### A Letter from Comiskey.

Secretary Hayde of the brotherhood club yesterday received a letter from Comiskey dated New Orleans Sunday. Comiskey says that the team is all in good shape except the pitchers, whose arms are a trifle sore. Comiskey says the team is bound to prove a winner. It is strong at every point and has gotten right down to team work. The team is working north and will open at St. Louis Sunday.

### The Tri-State Schedule.

CLEVELAND, O., March 25.—The Tri-State Base-Ball Association, composed of clubs at Mansfield, Springfield, Dayton, Canton, Akron, and Youngstown, O.; Wheeling, W. Va.; and McKeesport, Pa., met at Akron, O., today and adopted a schedule. The season opens April 30, Labor-Day. Each club will play 126 games.

### Think Well of the Proposition.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, March 25.—[Special.]—In reply to his proposition asking that Indianapolis guarantee visiting clubs $75 if admitted into the Inter-State League, Secretary Chamberlain this afternoon received a telegram from Indianapolis stating that President Brush was not in the city but that the directors favored the proposition.

### The Brotherhood to Meet.

Secretary Brunell of the Players' League has called a meeting of the league to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel April 8. The principal business to be transacted will be a final disposition of the cases of deserting players. While the policy had not been outlined, it is probable that the league will bar the deserters forever with a few exceptions.

### Base-Ball Notes.

Ewing is doing but little catching in the South. Vaughn is behind the bat most of the time.

Advance copies of Reach's Guide have arrived. The guide is quite a handsome piece of work.

The Mercantile Base-ball League met at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening and adopted a constitution and by-laws.

Nick Smith, another California player, goes to the Kansas City Western Association team. He plays third base or short stop.

Mr. Brush of Indianapolis and Mr. Day of New York both declare that the New York club will win the league championship.

A telegram from George Wilkinson states that the Chicago Brotherhood club will play in Memphis today and tomorrow. Cairo Friday, and arrive at St. Louis Saturday night.

The Cincinnatis will not play at home until June. By that time they will have been thumped pretty hard by some of the clubs. The addition of Foreman only adds to their reputation as a crowd of quitters.

President Byrne of the Brooklyn League club is a disappointed man. Since his team has been in the South they have met with any number of reverses. Of the pitchers under contract not one of them have shown any improvement and some all broken up. Several of them have been disabled already.

Pitcher Frank Foreman has at last reached Cincinnati, and is getting in shape. President Stern was evidently much worried over his delay in arriving, judging from the hasty telegram sent to Manager Barnie last Tuesday. There was no occasion for worry, because Foreman has had enough experience in signing contracts, and he has learned a lesson never to be forgotten.

Hundreds of people were out to see Brotherhood Park yesterday. The ball was batted and thrown about in lively fashion. The main body of the grand-stand is well under way toward completion, and the entire grounds will be in good shape for the opening game between the Chicago and Cleveland clubs next Sunday.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

### Catton Defeats Schaefer.

At Schaefer's room last night Schaefer and Catton played 14-inch balk-line, the former playing 400 to Catton's 200. Catton won handily by the following score:

Catton—11, 2, 0, 19, 1, 36, 8, 4, 2, 2, 20, 43, 36, 15—total 200; average, 14 4-14.

Schaefer—77, 0, 0, 3, 72, 11, 6, 0, 7, 0, 39, 2, 9, 67—total, 293; average, 20 13-14.

### General Sporting Notes.

Bithers' salary at the Allen Stock Farm is reported at $40 per month.

Mr. H. C. Jewett of Buffalo has lost from congestion of the bowels the bay stallion Coronet, by George Wilkes out of Utopia, by American Clay.

Reddy Gallagher's offer to the California Athletic Club to fight Billy McCarthy for a purse of $1,000 will be considered at the next meeting Thursday.

The 198 horses now quartered at the Memphis race-course are divided as follows: Seventy-nine 2-year-olds, fifty-seven 3-year-olds, and sixty-two 4-year-olds and upwards.

The first foal at Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., was a black colt dropped March 5, sired by Simmons, 2:28, dam Ebony (sister to Indigo, 2:23¾), by Indianapolis, 2:21.

In speaking about the outcome of the Chicago tournament Slosson confidently predicts that he will beat Schaefer, but does not talk so confidently about winning first money.

Ed Corrigan is now negotiating for the services of Isaac Murphy for the Kentucky Derby. He is anxious to have him ride Riley, now backed down to short odds for the race.

Inspector B., the well-known son of Enquirer and Colossa, has been leased by Dwyer Bros. to the Kitson Bros., and will join Eikwood in the stud at Erdenheim, near Philadelphia.

Mike Daly has named the two fillies he purchased from Mr. Withers Rose and Rosa. The former is by Stonehenge—Exodus; the latter is by Stonehenge—Maxim and has never started in a race. Both are 4-year-olds.

Budd Doble has added to his stable the gray gelding Girfiue, 3-year-old record $2:28¾, by Pilot Medium, dam Ida, by Golden Dawn. Girfiue is owned by F. J. Berry of this city and will join Doble's string at Terre Haute, Ind.

Orrin Hickok, owner of Adonis, who is considered a great pacer, and several other horses, will leave San Francisco for Terre Haute, Ind., about May 1. Mr. Hickok is anxious for a match with Mr. Davies' pacer, Roy Wilkes, for three races for $2,500 a side.

Mr. Abington, one of the best known sporting men in England, has no less than twelve different trainers with strings of horses in training, costing him not less than $50,000 per annum. What is worse, among the eighty-four horses there is not a single one considered good enough to carry his colors to victory in the Derby.

E. J. Baldwin, Santa Anita Stud, Los Angeles, Cal., has lost the brood mare Marie Stuart, bay, foaled 1881, by Grimstead, dam Sister Anne, by imported Gleneig, her dam The Nun, by Lexington, out of Novice (dam of Norfolk), by imported Glencoe. She was in foal to Emperor of Norfolk.

Polly S., Early Blossom, and Eclipse remain as named the flower of the 2-year-olds so far as shown at the Jersey tracks this spring. If the first named can carry weight she will make Beckwith shorten up the distance on the regular tracks. The habit of running out may prove a serious one in the case of Eclipse.

Joe Priddy of Pittsburg, Pa., died last week at the age of 58 years. For many years he was the proprietor of a sporting-house in Diamond square, and was much interested in sporting matters, while he backed a number of pedestrians, pugilists, and oarsmen. He leaves six sons and one daughter. One of his sons, Peter, is the well-known oarsman and runner.

Fitzpatrick and Reagan will in all probability sport the all black of Withers this year, the former riding above 115 pounds and the latter as low as 105. Jockeys Goodale, McCarthy, Whyburn, Blaylock, and Vincent are still among the "unsigned." Goodale expects to go South in a few days and Vincent may turn trainer. Penny rides for Poole and Trainor for Cornehlsen.

The Duke of Westminster has now in his stable two yearlings by Ormonde, the first one a chestnut colt out of Angelica and the other a bay colt out of Shotover. Angelica is a near relative to St. Simon, the great sire of Signora, and Shotover is a daughter of Hermit, the well-known Derby winner of 1882. The last named is therefore sired by a Derby winner, as well as being out of a dam that and also won the great ribbon, a feature of breeding that never happened in England before.

Billy Murphy (the Australian) left San Francisco last Saturday with Austin Gibbons for the East. It is thought that Murphy will now be forced out of his class in order to get a match, as he was in Australia, unless Cal McCarthy or George Dixon will accommodate him. This clever pugilist whipped heavyweights in the Antipodes. Since coming to this country less than a year ago he has won $5,300 in purses, and as he has always backed himself, he must have nearly $8,000 in bank. This is not bad for a man who arrived broke.

The threatened war between the Amateur Athletic Union and the League of American Wheelmen has been averted. The issue which caused these powerful organizations to be at loggerheads was Rule G. of the L. A. W., which prohibited any cycling club from paying the expenses of any of its members while at any amateur meeting. The injustice of the rule was so apparent that a vigorous protest was made and committees were appointed to draw up a rule suitable to all concerned. The A. A. U. committee, with C. Stevens as Chairman, and the L. A. W. committee, with J. Davol as Chairman, met in New York last Saturday and adopted a rule which permits both organizations to pay the actual expenses of wheelmen connected with the A. A. U. and L. A. W. This is good news for cyclists throughout the country.

President James R. Dunn of the League of American Wheelmen has made the following appointments: Racing Board, C. S. Davol of Rhode Island, G. Collister of Ohio, R. D. Garden of Illinois, and W. H. De Graff of New York; Transportation Committee, W. M. Brewster of St. Louis; Membership Committee, S. A. Lawton of Massachusetts and G. C. Fennell of New Jersey; Committee on Highways, J. B. Potter of New York, A. Mott of Maryland, and C. Burdet of Connecticut; Committee on Rights and Privileges, S. A. Boyle of Philadelphia, C. F. Cossum of New York, and J. Dean of Massachusetts; Committee on Rules and Regulations, W. A. Davis of Illinois and Michael Furst of Brooklyn; Hotel Committee, G. S. Atwater of Washington, H. Hodgson of New Orleans, and W. C. Marion of Brooklyn.

## DEATH OF COUNT FIST-IN-THE-FACE.

**Romantic Origin of the Title of a Spanish Nobleman.**

Count Puñonrostro, a prominent Spanish nobleman, has just died in Madrid. The story of his title is told in the *Nouvelle Revue Internationale:*

Charles V. was a great hunter. One day while partridge shooting he was accompanied by a gamekeeper, who joined in the sport. The servants of his Majesty were loaded with game, when a partridge rose under the feet of the two sportsmen. Two shots went off simultaneously. The partridge dropped.

"Who killed that bird?" said the King to the gamekeeper.

"I did," was the reply.

"You lie, you scoundrel," said the King, in a rage.

Thereupon the guard unceremoniously slogged his Majesty. The first movement of Charles was to try to kill him, but fortunately his gun was unloaded. Then his second and more successful effort was to save the man from the fury of his attendants, and to send him off to prison with the recommendation to prepare for death, remarking also that his offense was all the more atrocious because he could not say that he really did not lie, inasmuch as it was doubtful who shot the bird.

"I have no doubt about it, sire," replied the prisoner. "Permit me to examine the bird."

The King ordered the partridge to be brought to him, and, after having examined it, the guard affirmed that it was he who shot it, because it was hit by a bullet, and he had used bullets all day long, while the King used shot. A further examination of the dead partridge by the King and his attendants proved that the gamekeeper was correct.

The King was sorry, but he nevertheless sent the prisoner to Madrid, where he was placed in the cell of offenders condemned to death. At the last moment the King promised him pardon if he would repent, but the guard refused. Charles ordered the gamekeeper to be brought into his presence, and again asked him if he repented.

"Sire," replied the guard, "if I had a thousand lives, and your Majesty should tell me a thousand times, without reason, that I lied, a thousand times I would punch your Majesty in the nose, and a thousand times I would go quietly to execution!"

"And you would thus be a loss to my reign!" exclaimed the King. "Would that I were surrounded by men like you! I not only pardon you, but I attach you to my person, and make you" Count of Puñonrostro [Fist-in-the-Face.]"

In 1523 the title was formally bestowed upon the new Count, and until his death he was one of the most faithful vassals of Charles V.

## BIRTHPLACE OF COLUMBUS.

**Description of the Place Where the Great Explorer First Saw the Light.**

The World's Fair, since it is to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus, will revive the old discussions over the explorer, and among these is the controversy over his birthplace. The Academy of Sciences in Genoa in 1812 appointed a commission to thoroughly investigate the matter, and today the most popular belief is that the birthplace of Columbus is at least in the Province of Genoa if not in the city.

On the North Side, at No. 138 North Wells street, lives an Italian about 50 years old named Luigi Carena, who was born in Cogoletto, Savona County, Genoa. From him a TRIBUNE reporter obtained some information as to the belief of the inhabitants of that province of Italy that the house in which Columbus was born is in the little hamlet of Cogoletto.

Sig. Carena is a nice-looking, intelligent, and well-educated Italian, with a kind face ornamented with a mustache. Through an interpreter it was learned that Sig. Carena occupies quite a prominent position in local Italian affairs, being the President of the Italian Workingmen's Association of Chicago and President of the Union Italian Independent Political Club. He left Genoa twenty years ago and is now engaged in a mercantile business on the West Side.

"Yes, I have often seen the house that the people say Columbus was born in," he began, "and in a week or two I shall have a photograph of it to show you. It is in the village of Cogoletto, Province of Genoa, and is a one-story stone structure about thirty feet high, built after the style of the time. When I last saw it there was a big board fence around it, which the provincial officials had built to keep it from being disturbed by travelers. The yard is small and contains what was once a garden, but, like the house, it is now unused. I have always been told that the father of Columbus was a rope-weaver, and for many generations the shop in this house was used for the same purpose. On a stone recently put in the house by the officials is an inscription to the effect that Christopher Columbus was born there."

## SCHWEITZER'S POST-MORTEM JOKE.

**He Lived a Jolly Life and Had a Jolly Funeral.**

New York *World:* August T. Schweitzer was a very jolly man while he lived and had rather a jolly idea of life beyond the grave. Fond of old jokes, he insisted that his coffin should be a chestnut one, as he considered that death was an old story. This jolly fellow died Thursday and was buried Saturday, the funeral being as jolly and happy as the dead man could have wished.

His orders were that the funeral feast should be eaten before the body was placed in the earth and that the coffin must be in the dining-room, because he wanted to be in the midst of his friends. This part of the program was not fully carried out, because no hotel proprietor would consent to the casket being brought into his premises.

The services were held at the residence of the dead man in Brooklyn Saturday, and though the dead man had wished the fun and feast to come off before he was buried the jollification did not take place until later. When the friends and Masons who had attended the burial saw that the casket safe in the grave they rushed outside the cemetery to the Evergreen Hotel. With them rushed many more, few of whom seemed to have any interest or connection with the funeral. Lager beer, cheese sandwiches, Frankforter sausages, and coffee was the repast provided. In the main room fully 100 persons were seated, while in a smaller apartment had gathered the relatives and their personal friends.

For nearly an hour they had a picnic. Fun reigned, laughter and jests drowned the popping of corks. They had a splendid time. Then of a sudden the mirth changed to anger, for the hotel proprietor came and announced that all not known to the relatives must pay 30 cents for the dinner. The announcement caused great confusion. A few men and boys familiar with the hotel made a break for an ungarded door leading to the yard, climbed the fence, and escaped. The rest were trapped and had to pay up. Even some of the Masons, who had taken off their regalia, suffered the same fate. Thus poor Schweitzer's funeral rites did not end as happily as he wished, all because too many people went to his funeral.

### The Generous Old Man.

It was midnight on the cable road. Only two passengers sat in the car, a young man and an elderly one. Suddenly there was a crash; a collision had occurred. The young man was unhurt and he immediately went to the assistance of the old gentleman, who was somewhat shaken up. A carriage was called and the old gentleman was taken away. The young man was surprised a few days after to read a personal in a daily paper somewhat as follows: "If the young man who was in cable collision with old gent will call at —— street he will confer a favor." The address was an aristocratic one and visions of a reward for his services flitted through the young man's mind. He put on his best suit of clothes, walked seven squares, and, although somewhat fatigued, put on a smile when he rang the bell. The identical old gentleman came to the door. "Ah, you are the young man who was in the car with me when the accident happened," he remarked. "Yes, sir, I was fortunate enough to be," replied the young man with a bland smile and emphasis on the word fortunate. "Well, you didn't see anything of a pair of gold spectacles, did you?" came the query, and the young man was just able to gasp "No" before the door shut in his face.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

### Improvements in Rome.

Fifty-five millions of dollars of capital has been invested in the building of "new Rome" during the last six years. The larger part of this amount was supplied by mortgage banks on the security of the lands and houses. Between 1882 and 1887, when the building fever was at its hight, rents increased enormously, and are now much higher than in any other Italian city except Naples.

*What would you do for Chicago if you had $10,000,000? The columns of* THE TRIBUNE *will be thrown open next Sunday for answers to this question.*

# NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

## THE MICHIGAN MURDER MYSTERY STILL REMAINS UNSOLVED.

**Sheriff Macfarland in the Dark as to the Killing of Albert Fosdick—A Factory Building at Rockford, Ill., Blown Down—An Increase in the Lumber Output of the Ashland (Wis.) District—Minneapolis Coopers on a Strike.**

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 25.—[Special.]—Sheriff Macfarland has been down to Lacota. "I found out," he said, "that the Catts only knew Albert Fosdick from his having come there when he was in town to get dinner or something of that sort. Mr. and Mrs. Catt have daughters and one son. The latter and his wife have lived at Bangor until today, when they moved to Lacota. The eldest daughter was married to Chester Merrifield fourteen months ago. The second, Hattie, is at school in South Haven, and the third, Verne, is with her parents. The father and son answer the description of the two men who were at the trial at Paw Paw and said some harsh things about Albert, but they say they were not there, and there is nothing to show that they were. 'The day of the trial,' said Mr. Catt, 'I was in Lacota and my son, a school-teacher, was teaching a mile from Bangor. I have heard nothing about the trial except the general result. The day after the shooting about noon a man came to my place and took a seat in the room near the dining hall. I was washing my hands. I asked if he would have dinner and he said 'No.' I then saw it was Albert. He was dirty and appeared to have been out all night. He finally jumped up and asked for dinner and about 3 left the place. I do not know where he went. He was excited, and when my son and son-in-law came home I told them about the shooting and about Albert's visit. My son-in-law said it would be a good plan to write the facts to the Prosecuting Attorney and I think he did, but I am not sure."

Sheriff Macfarland is satisfied that Albert shot Fosdick, but doesn't know how Albert came to his death. As County Surveyor Albert went everywhere, and like a sailor had a sweetheart in every port.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., March 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I wish you would correct a statement your correspondent made in your paper of March 24. I am quoted as saying that Albert was with the South Haven woman the night that the Doctor was shot. I never said anything of the kind. I never had but one opinion in regard to the shooting of Dr. Fosdick. I believed that Albert did it at the time of the shooting, and I believe it now. There is no South Haven woman in the case, nor ever has been. H. P. MACFARLAND,
Sheriff of Van Buren County.

FAILURE OF A KALAMAZOO STATIONER.—C. H. Carzl, bookseller and stationer, at Kalamazoo, was closed last night under a mortgage held by A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago. The Kalamazoo National Bank has purchased this and other mortgages to protect creditors, as the stock inventories several thousand more than liabilities.

## INJURED BY A RUNAWAY TEAM.

**Capt. Tower and Miss Yater of Madison, Ind., Dangerously Hurt.**

MADISON, Ind., March 25.—[Special.]—Capt. Henry Tower and his business partner, Charles Cravens, were driving on Main street this evening when their horses became frightened at a passing street-car and ran away. The lines broke and the animals becoming uncontrollable both gentlemen jumped out. Cravens received a slight injury, but Capt. Tower is dangerously hurt. The team ran upon the sidewalk, running over and possibly fatally injuring Miss Alice Yater of North Madison. One of the horses, valued at $500, was killed, and the buggy was demolished.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED AT PLEASANTVILLE.—United States Marshal Roberts and Secret-service Agent Cox yesterday arrested Robert Jackson of Pleasantville, Sullivan County, for passing counterfeit money. Many other arrests are expected to follow. It is supposed that this is the commencement of the breaking up of a gang of counterfeiters in Central Indiana. The prisoner was at once taken to Indianapolis.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT DELPHI.—R. H. Fowler, a traveling salesman in the employ of Adamson & Co., Chicago, attempted twice to commit suicide at Delphi yesterday by taking chloroform. When restored to consciousness the last time he said to the attending physician: "When a fellow wants to make a fool of himself why don't you let him alone?" Fowler left for Logansport last evening.

HORSETHIEVES AT WORK NEAR COLUMBUS.—Four head of fine horses were stolen from a farm near Columbus last night. The Horsethief Detective Association is in pursuit of the thieves.

KILLED BY THE CARS.—Yesterday a 12-year-old son of Lem Slusser of Huntington was horribly mangled by the cars and died in a short time.

## WRECKED BY THE WIND.

**A Four-Story Factory Building at Rockford, Ill., Blown Down.**

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—The four-story factory building of the Star Furniture company under process of erection fell this morning during a hard wind-storm. There were twenty men at work when, shortly after 8 o'clock, the walls bulged out about three feet and then stopped for a moment. The men at work seized the opportunity and fled. In three minutes the building was a mass of ruins. The loss is estimated at from $2,000 to $5,000.

WOMAN KILLED AT SPRINGFIELD.—Early yesterday morning John Rapp, a fireman on the Wabash railway, killed a woman known as Stella Howe. Rapp had left the woman's house and gone to a neighboring saloon, where she followed him, and while endeavoring to get him to return with her Rapp struck the woman on the neck, felling her to the floor, death following almost immediately.

ELGIN ENTERPRISES CONSOLIDATE.—The Elgin City Railway company announces the purchase from the Edison company of the incandescent and arc lighting plants here, thus consolidating all electric enterprises. The company increases its capital to $200,000, and will have ten miles of electric railroad in operation June 1.

BLOOMINGTON BOARD OF TRADE ORGANIZED.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of business men of Bloomington was held at Durley's Theater last night and an association formed, to be known as the Bloomington Board of Trade. The objects are the general improvement of the city and the securing of manufacturing enterprises for Bloomington.

DIDN'T SHOOT AT MISS DOWELL.—Leon Mashaw was fined $50 and costs yesterday at Rockford for firing a pistol in the city limits. The report sent out that he shot at Minnie Dowell, his employer's daughter, and that he was in love with her was wholly unfounded.

GALESBURG'S PRIZE OR

ed in the Head.

mmer Suits carried season are on sale choice for $10.00, embraces hundreds oroughly well made Suits of the $25.00, $18.00, and $15.00 ale will POSITIVE- ly this week, and the assortment is hat may be before Summer Suits will than the price of ail yourself of this

Overcoats

opular this season. are the latest. Co.'s inimitable fin- increase in favor. .00 to $30.00.

TWOOD, adison Streets, Corner.

-HOUSE — Fireproof ERSON, Manager. CAGO THEATER LAST WEEK. HELENA MODJESKA ine.... HAMLET DOUBLE BILL — DON and MARY STUART. MERCHANT OF VENICE RICHELIEU 50c; 75c; $00; General Admis- HE ORDERED AT 10:45.

ay Evg., March 30. ERFORMANCES. LUEBEARD JUNIOR: ACES IN THE CAST. USICAL NUMBERS. ONE OF MERRIMENT. LEY'S. Today and Saturday PRINCE AND PAUPER D NEW YORK CAST. ERA-HOUSE. NIGHT. TANNER. scination. 's Transatlantic Vaude- 'S STANDARD. nd Jackson-sts. pular West Side Theater. MES REILLY, rman Dialect Comedian, in ER OF CARLSBAD. the in "A Mother's Love." R—M. B. Leavitt. d Division-sts. VENING TODAY, N SWIFT." and Company. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. nd evening, "Devil's Mine." ather in repertory. WAR MUSEUM. en 14th and 16th-sts PRISON. n America. A wonderful . Open daily and Sunday Children, 25 cents. THEATER. Nineteenth-st. only at 8 p. m. of the Dark Secret. S MINE! ne 8127. Night Prices—15, 25, 35, 50c. n, Will, O' THE WISP. ash-av. and Jackson-st. m. to 10:30 p. m. YANK-HOE. The Greatest Magician. Every evening. Wednesday and Saturday mati- nee. Musical Sensation. Hungarian Band Concerts s, Lincoln Relics, Groups, children, 25c. THEATER. & STEPHENS IN EN BUCKET. at Cast (Change of Bill) D FROM THE STORM. or of Carlsbad." -ST. THEATER. ark and Kinzie-sts. day, Saturday, & Sunday ER KING. an Against Woman. tate, near Harrison emedy A SCRAPE. DRILLE FASCINATON rmitted. Matinees Tues- d Sunday. DIME MUSEUM. on Theaters | Near Clark rinal Cave Dwellers. rman John P. Kumm- Shows—2 DLETON'S ME MUSEUM. 24—Myrtle Corbin, the New Stage Shows 2. Headquarters, 201 La Salle-st. ON & CO.


## SUGAR TOO HIGHLY TAXED

### HEAVY REDUCTIONS DEMANDED BY PEOPLE IN THE NORTHWEST.

**Formidable Opposition Developed to the Proposed Action of the Ways and Means Committee—Senators Discuss a Measure Reporting to Antagonize Trusts and Adopt Several Amendments — General News from Washington.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—[Special.]—Formidable opposition has been developed against the proposed action of the Ways and Means Committee in regard to sugar, and has taken the shape of an earnest and unexpected protest today by Representatives from Western and Northwestern States. Their protest was presented by D. B. Henderson of Iowa, Cannon of Illinois, Allen of Michigan, Lind and Dunnell of Minnesota, Caswell of Wisconsin, Hansbrough of North Dakota, Pickler of South Dakota, Carter of Montana, Cheadle of Indiana, and Wilson of Washington State. Mr. Henderson was a leading spirit in the movement for a heavy reduction on sugar and against free tobacco, but the Representatives of other States of the Northwest heartily joined with him. They object to the ad valorem scheme and insist on one-half a cent a pound specific up to and including No. 16, Dutch standard, and three-quarters of a cent for all grades above No. 16 as a sufficient duty. Several others were before the committee today to explain that all they wanted was to be let alone.

The Anti-Trust bill was taken up and Mr. George addressed the Senate. At the close of his speech Mr. George moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa declared himself in favor of legislation on the subject of trusts and he desired to reach a result at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. Sherman opposed reference to the Judiciary Committee. He asked that the bill should be voted on now. Then if the Senate passed it there would be a bill, which, while it might not be perfect, would be a tangible proposition that could be sent to the House for consideration. In that way the controversy about trusts and combinations would be dismissed from the Senate for this session at least. Congress had now been in session nearly four months and had not dealt with any of the great questions awaiting consideration and action. If the pending bill was to be sent to another committee and then come back again and be debated for three or four days more what was to become of the tariff question, the silver question, pension legislation, and other important matters?

Mr. Platt spoke of the bill as a sham and a delusion and as nothing more nor less than a humbugging of the people.

A motion to go into executive session was rejected—29 to 29.

Mr. Morgan said the protective tariff was the great nursery and breeding ground of monopolies, trusts, combinations, and conspiracies. He characterized the bill as a shell, a tub to the whale.

Mr. Vance made a humorous speech against the reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee, which he regarded as the grand mausoleum of the Senatorial bantlings. The country had found out that when Senators desired the death of a bill, and were not particularly anxious to put themselves on record as having directly struck the bill which caused the demise, they referred it to the Judiciary Committee, where it slept the last sleep. The discussion having come to a close the question was taken on Mr. George's motion to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. The motion was rejected—yeas 15, nays 22.

The question was then taken on Mr. Reagan's amendment (adding to the bill his Anti-Trust bill as Secs. 3, 4, and 5), and it was agreed to—yeas 34, nays 12. Mr. Reagan's amendment provides that all persons engaged in the creation of any trust, in any capacity employed in any business carried on with any foreign country or between any of the States or Territories of the Union, using its powers for either of the following purposes, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both—viz.: To create or carry out any restrictions in trade; to limit production or to increase or reduce the price of merchandise be-commodities; to prevent competition in merchandise, produce, or commodities; to fix a standard or figure whereby the price of any article, commodity, merchandise, or produce intended for sale, use, or consumption shall be in any way controlled; to create a monopoly in the manufacture, sale, or transportation of any such article; to enter into any obligation by which they shall bind others or themselves not to manufacture, sell, or transport any such article below a common standard figure; or by which they shall agree to keep such article or transportation at a fixed or graduated figure; or by which they shall settle the price of such article so as to preclude unrestricted competition.

Mr. Sherman moved to amend the first section by adding to it the following proviso, which had been suggested by Mr. George: Provided that this act shall not be construed to apply to any arrangement, agreement, or combination between laborers, made with a view to lessening the number of hours of their labor or of increasing their wages; nor to any arrangement, agreement, association, or combination among persons engaged in horticulture or agriculture, made with a view of enhancing the price of their own agricultural or horticultural products.

Mr. Blair made a humorous suggestion to Mr. Sherman to include in his proviso those engaged in codfishing and boot and shoe making in New England; and Mr. Platt asked (in the same spirit) whether it included the wool men of Ohio.

"Yes," said Mr. Sherman, "I think it would include their own wool."

And the answer raised a laugh.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Hoar moved to strike out of the first section the words "of different States, or between two or more citizens or corporations, or both, of the United States and foreign States, or citizens or corporations thereof," and it was agreed to.

The question was then taken on Mr. Ingalls' amendment (aiming at dealings in "futures") and "options"), and it was agreed to without division.

A motion to adjourn, so as to have the bill as amended printed before the final vote is taken, was rejected.

Mr. Coke then offered his amendment, consisting of eight new sections, and addressed the Senate in explanation and advocacy of it, claiming that the bills of Mr. Sherman and Reagan were unconstitutional and vague "as without a string."

He moved to strike out all of the bill except the amendment of Mr. Ingalls and to substitute his own for it.

Mr. Sherman moved to lay the substitute on the table. Agreed to—yeas 29, nays 16.

Mr. Stewart moved to insert in the first section the words "or of the value of money by which such cost may be advanced or reduced."

Mr. Hoar moved to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "money" the words "or of gold or silver."

Pending action on these amendments the Senate adjourned till tomorrow, Mr. Sherman giving notice that he would ask a vote on the passage of the bill after the morning business tomorrow.

A communication from Gen. Casey, Chief of Engineers, accompanying twenty-six maps to be published with Capt. Marshall's report on the Lake Michigan and Mississippi River waterway, was transmitted to the House today by the Secretary of War. These maps show the routes between Joliet and Lake Michigan via Chicago and via Calumet or Sag rivers; Illinois River at Marseilles and Desplaines River in the vicinity of Treat's Island, Desplaines and Illinois Rivers from Joliet to La Salle, showing the proposed location of locks and dams; outline of the waterway between Lake Michigan and La Salle, with location of locks and dams; several routes with profiles for the part of the waterway lying between Lake Michigan and Joliet; profiles of Desplaines and Illinois Rivers, showing elevations of banks, bed, low water, high water, and proposed water surfaces and lithographs of Illinois River from monthly gauge readings at Copperas Creek and La Grange, Illinois.

On motion of Mr. Morrill the Senate proceeded to consider the Senate bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to gather full and authentic information as to the present condition and preservation of the fur seal industry of the Government in the region of Alaska as compared with its condition in 1867. Also full information as to the impending extinction of the sea-otter industry and kindred lines of inquiry. The bill (which provides for the employment of a special agent at $10 a day) was read in full; also communications from the Treasury Department indorsing it and recommending its passage. After considerable discussion the bill was passed.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions today authorized a favorable report on a bill to increase pensions in certain cases. It provides that any soldier or sailor who has been wounded in service and received more than one wound, where one of such wounds amounts to a total disability and the other wounds create a disability, then such person shall receive a pension to be rated without regard to rank for each wound so received.

Senator Sawyer from the Post-Office Committee today reported a bill to provide for two additional grades in the classification of railway postal clerks, the salaries of the clerks in the two classes to be $1,600 and $1,800, the highest grade at present being Class 5 at $1,200. The Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service recommends the change, and it is estimated that the annual increased expense will be $29,800.

The House Committee on Elections today disposed of two contested election cases—namely: Posey vs. Parrett, First Indiana District, and Bowen vs. Buchanan, Ninth Virginia District. In both of these cases the committee will recommend that the sitting member be allowed to retain the seat, so that in the seven election cases passed upon by it up to the present time, the committee has favored four Republicans and three Democrats.

After considerable wire-pulling among officers anxious for promotion, the President has finally selected Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth, Fourth Artillery, who was recently examined by a retiring board at Chicago, and Capt. Thomas J. Gregg, Second Artillery, for retirement to fill the two long-pending vacancies on the limited retired list. These retirements give quite an impetus to promotion in the cavalry arm.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker today received a letter postmarked New York, March 24, inclosing a $1,000 United States note and one $500 gold note, which the sender desires him to place to the credit of the conscience fund. The $1,500, he says, is 25 per cent over and above the amount taken.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate and referred was one by Mr. Morrill to establish an educational fund from the proceeds of public lands, and one by Mr. Farwell to give a pension of $2,000 a year to the widow of Gen. Crook.

Mrs. Logan and her daughter, Mrs. Tucker, will leave Monday for Chicago to join Gen. Ayer's family and accompany them as their guests to California.

### WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

**Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.**

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday:

For Indiana and Illinois, colder, fair weather, northwesterly winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, clearing weather, northwesterly winds, lower temperature.

For Minnesota, fair weather, clearing in western portion, northwesterly winds, stationary temperature.

For Iowa and Nebraska, fair weather, northerly winds, warmer.

For Arkansas, fair weather, southerly winds, lower temperature.

For North and South Dakota, fair weather, winds shifting to easterly, warmer.

For Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, fair weather, stationary temperature, variable winds.

Storm signals are displayed at Grand Haven and Milwaukee.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 25—7 p.m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Fair weather, slightly cooler, high westerly winds, shifting to northerly, and moderating Wednesday morning.

| Place of Observation. | Barometer reduced to sea-level. | Thermometer. | Relative humidity. | Mean temperature. | Direction of wind. | Velocity of wind. | State of weather. | Precipitation in inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albena, Mich | 29.94 | 36 | 44 | S. | W | | Rain | .04 |
| Bismarck, N. D | 30.28 | 30 | N. | W. | | | Clear | |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 29.96 | 40 | 60 | S. | W | | Rain | .10 |
| Cairo, Ill | 30.12 | 66 | 68 | W. | | | Clear | |
| Charleston, S. C | 30.10 | 64 | 68 | Calm. | | | Cl'udy | |
| Cheyenne, Wy | 30.02 | 44 | 52 | W. | | | Cl'udy | |
| Chicago | 29.94 | 38 | 46 | W. | | | Cl'udy | |
| Cincinnati, O | 30.02 | 46 | 68 | W. | | | Fair | |
| Cleveland, O | 29.96 | 44 | 62 | W. | | | Clear | .04 |
| Davenport, Ia | 30.06 | 40 | 44 | W. | | | Fair | |
| Denver, Colo | 30.02 | 50 | N. | W. | | | Cl'udy | |
| Des Moines, Ia | 30.12 | 40 | 50 | N. | W. | | Clear | |
| Detroit, Mich | 29.82 | 42 | 56 | W. | | | Cl'udy | |
| Dodge City, Kas | 30.20 | 50 | 64 | S. | | | Cl'udy | |
| Dubuque, Ia | 30.16 | 36 | 50 | W. | | | Cl'udy | |
| Duluth, Minn | 30.12 | 30 | 36 | W. | | | Snow | .14 |
| El Paso, Tex | 29.90 | 62 | 54 | W. | | | Fair | |
| Erie, Pa | 29.98 | 34 | 58 | S. | W. | | Rain | .10 |
| Galveston, Tex | 30.12 | 70 | 76 | S. | | | Clear | |
| Grand Haven, Mich | 29.78 | 38 | 42 | W. | | | Cl'udy | .01 |
| Green Bay, Wis | 29.96 | 36 | 44 | W. | | | Cl'udy | .01 |
| Helena, Mont | 29.88 | 46 | 48 | N. | W. | | Cl'udy | |
| Huron, S. D | 30.22 | 34 | 42 | W. | W. | | Clear | |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 30.02 | 50 | 62 | W. | | | Cl'udy | |
| Jacksonville, Fla | 30.12 | 68 | 80 | S. | W. | | Fair | |
| La Crosse, Wis | 29.90 | 36 | 40 | W. | | | Cl'udy | .01 |
| Manistee, Mich | 29.98 | 34 | 38 | S. | W. | | Rain | .06 |
| Marquette, Mich | 29.48 | 34 | 38 | S. | W. | | Rain | .10 |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 29.90 | 38 | 42 | W. | W. | | Cl'udy | .01 |
| Minnedosa | 30.22 | 30 | 36 | W. | | | Clear | |
| Montreal | 29.94 | 34 | 38 | S. | W. | | Snow | .06 |
| Moorhead, Minn | 30.10 | 30 | 32 | W. | W. | | Cl'udy | |
| Nashville, Tenn | 30.10 | 58 | 66 | W. | | | Cl'udy | |
| New Orleans, La | 30.14 | 68 | 76 | E. | | | Cl'udy | .08 |
| New York City | 30.00 | 39 | 52 | S. | | | Rain | .02 |
| Norfolk, Va | 30.06 | 52 | 68 | W. | | | Cl'udy | |
| Omaha, Neb | 30.20 | 40 | 48 | N. | W. | | Fair | .14 |
| Oswego, N. Y | 29.88 | 42 | 44 | S. | | | Cl'udy | .24 |
| Pensacola, Fla | 30.12 | 70 | 76 | S. | | | Cl'udy | .02 |
| Port Huron, Mich | 29.80 | 42 | 52 | S. | W. | | Cl'udy | .02 |
| Rochester, N. Y | 29.84 | 36 | 50 | S. | | | Fair | .01 |
| St. Louis, Mo | 30.06 | 52 | 54 | W. | | | Clear | |
| St. Paul, Minn | 29.90 | 34 | 34 | N. | W. | | Clear | |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 29.98 | 60 | 60 | S. | W. | | Clear | .01 |
| Sandusky, O | 29.96 | 40 | 52 | W. | | | Cl'udy | |
| Sioux City, Ia | 30.16 | 42 | 50 | W. | | | Clear | |
| Springfield, Ill | 30.08 | 48 | 56 | W. | W. | | Clear | |
| Springfield, Mo | 30.18 | 56 | 66 | W. | | | Clear | |
| Toledo, O | 29.90 | 44 | 56 | W. | | | Cl'udy | |
| Vicksburg, Miss | 30.10 | 74 | 80 | Calm. | | | Clear | |
| San Francisco, Cal | 29.94 | 50 | 60 | S. | | | Clear | .01 |
| *Portland, Ore | 30.84 | 48 | N. | | | | Clear | |

*Morning report.

### VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.]

AIX, West Union, Ia.: The Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle receives a salary of $1,500 per annum and turns all fees over to the Government.

T. W., City: If a lawyer has received a jail sentence for some offense it is sufficient ground for disbarring him from practice, provided a formal petition for disbarment is filed in the Supreme Court.

**The Seventh Parallel.**

CHICAGO, March 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Constitution of Dakota speaks of Dakota as being divided on the seventh parallel standard. Please explain. SUBSCRIBER.

[When the Northwest was surveyed it was divided up by parallels, which were run together more closely than those laid off in the earlier surveys of the United States. The parallels may be traced on recent maps.]

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, March 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Of the two cities, Chicago and St. Louis, which has the greater wealth—that is, as to individuals? READER.

**The Four Georges.**

GRAND DETOUR, Ill., March 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—On what ground did the Georges become Kings of England? Did they have Stuart blood in their veins? CHARLES THROOP.

[The Act of Succession provided that only Protestant heirs of James I. should be allowed to occupy the throne. The first George, who was Elector of Hanover and a great-grandson of James I., was the one who met the conditions of the act.]

**South Dakota Lands.**

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please state: (1) The distance across South Dakota, east to west? (2) Is there much good agricultural land in South Dakota, west of the Sioux Reservation? (3) Has this section of country ever suffered by drought or general crop failure? (4) Where is the nearest land office to the country named? G. B. M.

[(1) About 350 miles. (2) The best of information says not. The soil west of the James River Valley is mostly shallow, in many places not over three inches deep. (3) Comparatively little of the land west of the 100th meridian and east of the Rocky Mountains can be depended on for cereal cultivation without artificial irrigation. (4) Chamberlain, S. D.]

### HUNDREDS VISITING

**The German and English Doctors.**

They are permanently located at No. 189 West Madison street, Chicago. All who visit the doctors before April 15 will receive services the first three months free. Their German and English catarrh treatment does not fail; epilepsy cured.

*What would you do for Chicago if you had $10,000,000? The columns of* THE TRIBUNE *will be thrown open next Sunday for answers to this question.*

If you covet appetite, flesh, color, vigor, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists.

## GIVEN THEIR DIPLOMAS.

### STUDENTS GRADUATED BY TWO CHICAGO MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

**Commencement Exercises of Rush and the College of Physicians and Surgeons—Large Classes Sent Out to Heal the Sick—Central Music-Hall and the Grand Opera-House Filled by Friends of the Young Doctors—The Evening Banquets.**

The seating capacity of Central Music-Hall was fully tested yesterday afternoon at the forty-seventh commencement exercises of Rush Medical College. Both galleries and the body of the house were filled when the orchestra began a march and the faculty in long black gowns took seats on the stage. The Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble offered prayer after which the Rev. Dr. William C. Roberts, Chancellor of the college, explained that the venerable President, Dr. J. Adams Allen, being absent through illness, he had been called on take his place. Dr. Roberts said he was somewhat embarrassed by finding that he had two commencements to attend during the afternoon, and that he should have to make both visits brief. He then introduced Prof. J. H. Etheridge, the Secretary, who read his annual report, in the course of which he explained the work to be accomplished by a graduate of Rush before he could obtain the degree of M. D.

Dr. Roberts then proceeded to confer the diplomas, the Secretary reading the names of about twenty-five graduates at a time, who thereupon marched to the stage, where, with a few kindly words of congratulation and advice, Dr. Roberts presented each with his diploma. This was repeated until all but one of the graduates had passed from the stage to their seats.

Dr. Etheridge then read the name of John Nicoll Vroom and introduced him to Dr. Roberts as the only one member of the class who had taken the degree of doctor of medicine cum laude.

Prof. H. M. Lyman was introduced as the person appointed to deliver the doctorate address, but excused himself on the ground of ill-health, and introduced the Rev. Dr. Corwin as his substitute. Dr. Corwin expressed his belief that a doctor had no more right to be sick than a minister had to be wicked. He presented to the graduates the cordial greeting of an allied profession.

At the close of this address Dr. Roberts was forced to retire, his place being taken by Dr. W. H. Byford. The latter introduced Edward McLoughlin, who had been chosen by his classmates to represent them as valedictorian. He spoke of the history of medicine from the schools of Greece and Alexandria to the present day, closing with a eulogy of the absent President.

The Rev. Dr. Noble closed the exercises with a benediction.

**THE GRADUATES.**

Following is the graduating class:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H. C. Anderson | J. L. Brown | C. T. Cooke |
| F. N. Armstrong | F. F. Buffum | A. M. Corwin, B.A. |
| C. N. Ballard | G. R. Burney | E. A. Couper |
| C. L. Beadles | C. Carr | Thomas Crandall |
| M. B. Boorne | Andros Carson | J. N. Croker |
| L. G. Borst | C. M. Chaplin | C. G. Cronkite |
| J. W. Bradley | P. Cody | T. C. Culhane |
| M. F. Brennen | C. De W. Collins | J. A. Daies, Ph. B. |
| W. B. Brenneman | Wm. Comerford | R. B. Davisson |
| J. E. Brock | J. Connelly | Geo. F. Dearborn |
| J. E. Dick | C. W. Gillin | W. E. McCool |
| G. A. Dicus, B.S. | W. F. Gillingham | L. L. McCurdy |
| G. E. Dodge | W. C. Godfrey | J. McLoughlin |
| T. A. Drake | D. Y. Graham | C. W. Merrill |
| D. D. Drennan | W. G. Grasser | W. F. Miller |
| W. B. Dudley | Geo. Grosse | J. W. Monroe |
| R. C. Dundass | M. Gunn | C. B. Heinsman |
| T. J. Edgcomb | E. Haley | G. E. Hill |
| D. P. Ellis | E. Hall | C. W. Howard |
| F. S. Elles, D.D.S. | W. G. Hanning | F. W. Jay |
| S. Eisenstaedt, B. S. | M. D. | D. N. Jones, M.D. |
| M. Enders | B. Hanson | H. B. Kaufman, B. A. |
| L. A. Fairchild | G. Harkness | W. D. Knisely |
| F. R. Ferguson | J. J. Bassett | T. L. Loofbourrow |
| A. M. Ferguson | W. Hawley | R. E. N. Heysett |
| G. Fleswood | Fred Horton | G. W. Lueck |
| J. C. Foley | J. M. Jacobs, M.D. | F. G. Mason, Ph.G. |
| F. R. Fox | A. N. Jones | D. B. McCann |
| L. Friend | Josiah Jones | C. D. McCoy, A.M. |
| E. M. Fuller | J. J. Kelley | C. V. McCulloch |
| E. F. Gavin | Hugh Livingston | J. B. A. McMillan |
| F. B. Germain | W. N. Lowrie | T. H. Miller |
| J. C. Gill | J. B. Maxwell, B.S. | L. L. Moffatt |
| H. T. Murphy | N. M. Patrick | E. L. Moorhead |
| O. C. Peter | G. H. Peck | Z. L. Whitmire |
| J. M. O'Brien | G. W. Pirtle | W. E. Widener |
| W. S. Orth, B. S. | H. C. Porter | D. D. Wilson |
| W. W. Overfield | Guido Reninger | J. L. Winship |
| J. A. Patton, B.S. | D. F. Russell | J. G. Wolfe |
| C. J. Phillips | Ph. G. | B. F. Wooding |
| H. H. Park | F. M. Schuls | L. E. Youmans |
| D. L. Ramsdell | Ph. G. | Ph. G. |
| J. A. Roberts | H. H. Silliman | E. W. Walker |
| E. B. Ruthenberg | D. D. S. | W. Wells |
| F. Sinillito, M. D. | C. M. Smith Jr. | S. G. West Jr. |
| B. W. Sippy | S. H. Stafford | W. A. Whitmire |
| J. S. Stevenson | W. Stevenson | Ph. G. |
| F. D. Stannard | C. W. Swank, B.S. | F. T. Wilcox |
| I. G. Stone | J. D. Utley | L. S. Wilson |
| H. J. Thomas | N. S. Vigilucci, M.D. | L. Wyllouby |
| W. T. Neal | M. W. Walsh | N. N. Wood, M.D. |
| M. E. Norton | O. D. Whalin | A. W. Wright |
| D. D. S. | Anthony White | Ph. G. |
| Thomas O'Brien | M. D. | |
| Charles Osborn | | |

The annual banquet of the alumni of the Rush Medical College in honor of the graduating class was held at the Palmer House last evening. Dr. John B. Hench, class of '83, presided. The toasts were: "The Alumni of the College," Dr. W. T. Murphy, class of '78, Aurora, Ill.; "The Church and Hospital," the Rev. Eli Corwin, D. D.; "Legal Medicine," John W. Green; "The Fresh Recruits," Dr. S. G. West, class of '90; "Alma Mater," Prof. Arthur Dean Bevan.

### A GOOD-SIZED CLASS WAS GRADUATED

**The College of Physicians and Surgeons Conferred Degrees on Fifty-four Students.**

The eighth annual commencement exercises of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was held at the Grand Opera-House yesterday afternoon. The theater was well filled. On the platform were seated the faculty of the college in cap and gown. Prof. A. Reeves Jackson occupied the chair, beside him being Profs. Hoadly, Silva, Steele, Caldwell, Newman, Reynolds, Jones, Palmer, Fenger, Butterford, Curtis, and Burrowes. The Rev. Dr. Henson was also on the platform. After an overture and prayer by Dr. Henson the Secretary, Prof. Steele, read his report. This showed that the matriculation examination was passed by 148 students, of whom fifty-four by regular attendance on lectures, correct deportment, and by satisfactory examination had satisfied the faculty that they were entitled to the degree of M. D. There were students from nearly every State in the Union, and one each from Ontario, Denmark, Australia, England, and Scotland.

The President then conferred degrees on the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C. L. Abbey | W. F. Hooper | C. McWilliam |
| G. D. Bagnall | A. G. Hopk'ns | M. D. M. Mcgrovitz |
| B. F. Bellack | A. E. Houston | A. M. Mills |
| O. P. Bennett, M.D. | J. J. Howard, M.D. | J. J. Nolan |
| J. F. Bowen | J. H. Huennekens | M. Nuffatt, M. D. |
| E. L. Brice | M. D. | W. F. Jackson |
| Edward T. Cole | S. E. Kinney | J. W. Nieukirk |
| M. Corbett | S. B. King | O. F. Probasko |
| Svenning Dahl | J. C. Klemms | A. H. Purdy |
| Y. G. Darling | J. G. Long | H. Roach |
| O. Dodd | W. S. Letter | H. Sherry |
| E. A. Doepp | N. E. Lentes, M.D. | A. Ticlin |
| Thomas Dunn, M.D. | A. G. Mace | A. J. Toner |
| J. P. Ellis | H. Mai | J. P. Valby |
| J. D. Gilbert | A. Macfarlane | R. W. Wahl |
| F. W. E. Henkel, J. | H. Manny | C. White |
| C. J. Heyliman | J. McGuire | H. M. Whitehead |
| G. A. Hipke | H. R. McKiveen | |

The valedictory was delivered by Gustav Hipke and the doctorate address by Prof. Hoadly.

Two hundred and fifty members of the alumni of the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons had their annual banquet at the Sherman House last evening. Prof. J. E. Harper was toast-master. After an address of welcome by Prof. F. E. Waxham the following toasts were responded to: "Our Eldest," Dr. I. Hirsh; "Our Preceptors," Dr. A. J. Otenen; "The Wild and Woolly West," Dr. J. B. Harris; "Microbes," Prof. D. A. K. Steele; "Cook County Hospital," Dr. A. W. Hornbogen; "West Side Free Dispensary," Dr. W. Van Hook; "Professional Friendship," Prof. W. E. Quine; "Our First Born," Prof. C. G. P. Silva; "The World's Fair," Dr. G. Frank Lydston; "Our Minister," the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson. All of the graduating classes of preceding years were toasted, the responses being by representatives of those classes.

**OTHER ANNUAL DINNERS.**

The eighth annual banquet of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery and the Alumni Association took place at the Leland Hotel last evening. Covers were laid for 200. Dr. T. W. Brophy presided. The toasts were: "The University and the College," President W. C. Robert, D. D., LL. D.; "Dental Education of the Future," Dr. Edmund Hoyes; "The Graduate and His Relation to Dental Literature," Dr. A. W. Harlan; "Dental Legislation, Beneficial and Detrimental," Dr. C. R. E. Koch; "The World's Exposition and the Dentists of Chicago," Dr. Louis Ottofy; "The Press," Edward Freiberger; "The Profession Abroad," Dr. J. A. Swasey; "The Alumni Association," Dr. T. A. Broadbent; "History of the Class of '90," Dr. F. D. Arton.

The alumni of the Bennett Medical College had a banquet at the Palmer House last evening, which was attended by the members of the association and their friends. Dr. J. Tascher presided. Following were the toasts: "Bennett Medical College—Old and New," Dr. J. B. McPatrick; "Class of '90," Dr. Graves; "The Young Doctor," Dr. O. C. Barnes; "Our Alumni," Dr. E. N. Reading; "Eclecticism—A Happy Medium Between Two Extremes," Dr. F. Illingwood.


PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.

We want to engage the services of an energetic man or woman to represent the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, to distribute sample copies, secure the names of women to whom we can mail sample copies, display posters and other advertising matter and secure subscriptions. We offer employment that will pay far better than clerkships. Send for circulars, illustrated premium list, sample copies and private terms to agents.

CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Windguard Chimney Tops FOR Defective Smoke Flues. Sewers Cleaned, Repaired, and Deodorized. WM. M. DEE. 165 Adams-st.

HAIR Ladies, go to Thome's Hair Bazar, 180 Wabash-av., for Hair Cutting, Shampooing, and Hair Dressing. Finest Parlors and largest Hair Bazar in the country. All styles of SWITCHES, HAIR DYES, etc., at wholesale and retail.

Gilson & Benjamin SOLICITORS OF PATENTS. 87 Metropolitan Blk., Chicago, Ill. | 629 F-st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

TRINIDAD ASPHALT IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY CARTER, HAWLEY & CO., 54 Wall-st., N. Y. 89 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Rare Coins and Stamps. All kinds of Foreign Money bought and sold at best rates. Also U. S. Fractional Currency and Confederate Bills. Agent for Scott's Stamp Packets and Albums. Send 16c for U. S. Premium Price-List. U. S. $1 and $2 Gold Pieces. W. A. FLETCHER, 359 South Clark-st.

102 E. WASHINGTON ST. BORSCH-OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED


### SALOONKEEPERS AS ALDERMEN.

**They Seem to Be Morally and Intellectually Best Fitted.**

CHICAGO, March 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It has for some years been the avowed policy of this State to discourage by means of local option and a high license tax an increase in the number of saloons, and consequently of saloonkeepers. There is reason to believe, however, that that policy is injurious to the interests of this city, whether meant to be so or not, and that it should be abandoned, because it results in lessening the numbers of that class whence a large proportion of the Aldermen are selected and throwing upon those engaged in one business an excessive share of the burdens of local legislation.

But the experience of Chicago seems to have proved that no schooling qualifies a man for the duties of a local legislator like that of the saloon. It appears that to befuddle the brains of others is in itself a liberal education. There is a royal road to learning, and it leads through the grog-shop. There is a subtle something about making drunkards which develops the intellect of the seller, so that, in the eyes of the man who is fuddled, at least, he becomes specially qualified to deal with the grave problems which beset a growing city. Questions of transportation, of drainage, of the protection of the water supply from pollution, and of human life from railroad trains are sure of intelligent consideration from him. As an Alderman he is quick to check the encroachments of monopolies, to see that the people get what is due to them from street railways and gas companies, that their streets are kept clean, their health preserved, their property guarded. It is to such men that drinking citizens confidently look for the suppression of the smoke nuisance, for a high water pressure service, and for the ending of that blunder by which the City Treasurers were allowed to get rich by pocketing the interest on city funds.

Sometimes men break into the Council whose hearts are so tender and whose emotions are so little under control that they yield to the tears and entreaties of corporations, and vote away franchises which the city should never part with except for a princely income. But the Alderman who has had the benefits of the training of the saloon is made of sterner stuff. No imploring monopoly can swerve a man who has stood out against weeping wives, whose rage bore evidence of their sorrow, when they begged him to sell no more liquor to their drunken husbands. That Alderman cannot be influenced by a trust who has not been influenced by the agency of little children trying in vain to get their father to desert the barroom for his home.

But there are hardly enough members of this trained class to meet without inconvenience the popular demand for their services. There are in Chicago 200,000 voters. There are but 4,000 saloons. There is therefore one saloonkeeper to every forty-four voters. Consequently they should not, if all businesses were equally represented, be called on to send more than one and one-half of their number to the Council. But they are unable to get off so easily. Three of them are among the boldover Aldermen, and popular sentiment is demanding that of the forty-four seats to be filled next month fourteen, or one-third, shall be filled by saloonkeepers or liquormakers. This is fourteen times as much as they should be asked to do, and is not just. This strain on one particular class is all the greater because it is called on to do so much of the minor work of politics. Thus of the thirteen Eighteenth Ward delegates to the Democratic Town Convention nine are saloonkeepers.

It is in these wards where there is the greatest number of saloonkeepers that the demand by the voters for their services is the most urgent. It is because they have bought liquor of them so long that they have become thoroughly acquainted with their qualifications and will have nobody else to represent them. Such is their perfect confidence in the vendors of big juice that they make them their sole bankers and deposit with them the greater part of their earnings. When at the close of the year they find themselves penniless and indebted to everybody they still retain their faith in the saloonkeepers, and instead of blaming them for their condition accuse capital and their employers of being the cause of all their miseries. Their unwavering trust in the men whom they have made the depositaries of their earnings bears evidence to the abilities of the men who stand behind the bar. The Democrats never clung to Jackson more zealously than these fuddled voters to those who befuddle them.

The interests of the city plainly demand that there shall be more saloonkeepers, since it is from their ranks that the best Aldermen are drawn, and the people are as set on having them in the Council as they are lawyers in the Legislature. Therefore repeal the restrictive legislation which has been leveled at them, or the time may come when all these Aldermanic nurseries are closed, and then what will Chicago do for City Fathers? CATO.

### FAILURE OF A QUEBEC LUMBER FIRM.

**J. S. Murphy & Co. Assign—The Assets and Liabilities.**

QUEBEC, March 25.—[Special.]—J. S. Murphy & Co., lumber merchants of this city, have assigned with liabilities of $187,300. The assets appear to be $151,630. The failure has compelled the members of the firm to assign their individual lumbering businesses, which were carried on outside of the joint business. The members were J. S. Murphy and W. H. Wilson. Murphy's statement shows $75,000 liabilities, with assets nominally equal, and Wilson's $273,000 liabilities, with assets which it is estimated will equal this amount. The members of the insolvent firm claim that the financial difficulties are largely to be traced to losses on certain consignments and to commissions paid to agents.

The body is more susceptible to benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla now than any other season.

*What would you do for Chicago if you had $10,000,000? The columns of* THE TRIBUNE *will be thrown open next Sunday for answers to this question.*


SELLING-OUT SALE —OF— DRY GOODS.

Owing to the fact of our *retiring permanently from business in Chicago*, and a great many of our goods being purchased for the *Spring Season* before we had decided to close up our business, we offer these *New, Fresh Goods* at prices that will astonish you.

*We had to take them and must get rid of them at any price*, as we will have to vacate our store in a short time.

You will find on our counters the balance of this week the best bargains in *Spring Robes, Henriettas, Mohairs, Brilliantines*, and all kinds of *Colored Dress Goods, Silks, and all kinds of Dry Goods.*

*Remember that prices will cut no figure now.*

We will have no use for them when we close our doors for the last time, so if you want the *Greatest Bargains on the Street* give us a call.

W.

## CONFLICTING INTERESTS.

THE PROPOSED FEDERATION OF AUSTRALASIA NO EASY MATTER.

H. E. Ducane, a Melbourne Barrister, Mentions Points on Which Agreement Will Be Difficult—An Englishman Tells of a Recent Famine in China—The Alaska Seal Fisheries—Sam Small Has a Funny Experience—Couldn't Drive a Buffalo.

H. E. Ducane, a barrister of Melbourne, Australia, told something new regarding the federation of Australasia during a chat in the Auditorium Hotel last evening.

"The recent conference at Victoria did not greatly advance the cause of federation," he said. "English politicians are making more of the subject than are we. We believe that we are as well situated now as we would be united. The six colonies now federated in a union with New South Wales can join at any time and have power to frame laws on any matter that would not interfere with the imperial interests. It has been said that the question of local protection to native industry would divide us. That is not the only barrier. South Australia and Queensland are both interested in the employment of colored labor, and they may want the right to encourage coolie immigration. The other colonies would never agree to this. The trouble of arranging a standard tariff is not caused by a division of the free-traders and protectionists. Free trade is dead, even in its former stronghold of New South Wales. Protection against the outside world would be established among the first things towards federation. As Victoria has established manufacturing industries of her own she advocates intercolonial free trade. The other colonies won't submit to removing the custom-houses from the border lines. The best we can expect for the next decade is a plan for creating a Federal revenue out of protective duties upon foreign produce. Then the different colonies can arrange some satisfactory tariff between themselves."

C. A. King, a guest of the Auditorium who registers from London, spent all of last year in China, and was in the famine-stricken districts most of the time. Speaking of his investigations he said:

"Recently several mining concessions have been granted to Englishmen by the Chinese Empire. A British syndicate will soon place an electric light plant in Canton and other cities, and other big favors have lately been shown our countrymen. This is due, I believe, to the generosity of the British public during the horrible Chinese famine last year. More than $150,000 was raised at the Mansion House and sent to Shanghai for distribution in the afflicted portions of the Empire. In partial payment for this China is giving some of her best franchises to English corporations.

"The gift was timely, for a more destructive famine was hardly ever known. Here in America nothing is known of the thousands that died and hundreds of thousands that suffered. It is computed that from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 people were reduced to starvation in the stricken districts. I found that one-third of the population of Shantung lived on food that we would not give to horses. I never began to realize the sufferings until I visited one of the relief stations, called soup kitchens. people would come ten miles for a bowl of soup. No kind of an estimate can ever be made of the number that perished. The suffering was intensified in the northern part of China by a remarkably severe winter. Then, to make matters worse, small-pox and fever broke out in some sections. My visit to the famine-stricken district has been a nightmare to me ever since."

Louis Sloss, President of the Alaska Commercial company, is at the Auditorium Hotel. He is extensively interested in the cable roads of San Francisco, and he is in Chicago for the purpose of looking over the different systems here. He considers cable roads one of the best investments in this country. One of his friends asked him if a cable road was as profitable as seal fisheries.

"Yes, indeed," he continued. "That is, just at present. We have some enormous plants in Alaska that are not worth much to us now. We expected to obtain another lease of the seal islands, and were more than surprised to learn of our defeat. While there are plenty of seals up there and the catch will be good for some time to come, I can't see how the North American company can make any money out of their venture. That company outbid us by figures that are too large to carry on a profitable business. We would not have accepted the lease under the terms signed by the North American company."

Evangelist Sam Small is at the Sherman. He has been in Missouri lately, and one night lectured in a town near Lathrop, the place where the women made a crusade upon the saloons and assist the men in managing public affairs. Some of the men down there need help, Mr. Small thinks; he found some who had not heard of the Johnstown flood. In a backwoods town Mr. Small had a funny experience. He was advertised to give a "bright talk, to be strictly original."

The town-hall was crowded and the audience was appreciative. To illustrate a certain point the speaker referred to the prophet Daniel and briefly gave a history of the heroic Bible character. During this part of his talk Mr. Small noticed a tall, broad-shouldered granger with stubby whiskers who appeared displeased with the lecture. After the talk was over and Mr. Small left the platform this granger approached him with the request:

"Say, I want ter get my money back."

"What is the matter?" asked Mr. Small.

"Why, the show wasn't what you advertised. Them big handbills on the town-hall said 'twas going to be an original lecture and nothing old. I didn't fork over a quarter to hear a lot of chestnuts."

"What displeased you?"

"Why, you told that tale about this man Daniel and the lions."

"Yes."

"Well, I seen that in a Chicago paper nigh onto twenty years ago. You must think us folks down here ain't posted."

There is a young Englishman from York at the Richelieu who believes that Chicago is the jumping-off place and that wild Indians can be found within a few feet of the City Hall. He walks about the hotel with his trousers rolled up several inches, and unfavorable compares this wild city with genteel York. His hardest labors are retiring at night and getting up in the morning. Yesterday afternoon he asked the clerk if a stylish English rig could be rented for a few hours.

"I fawncy I'd like a bit of a drive," he added, "and 'ave the man put in some warm rugs."

The clerk turned around to the telephone and rang up the hotel stables.

"Hello," he yelled, "Send a cart right up here for Parlor D. He'll be gone some time, out in the suburbs, and you'd better put in a buffalo——"

"Hi there," interrupted milord, "blow it all, I cawn't manage a buffalo. Never drove one in me life. Send just a commonplace beast."

Grand Pacific—Benjamin Brown, St. Louis; W. W. Tracy and wife, C. L. Conkling, Springfield; H. K. Keller, Lancaster, Pa.; R. S. Cox, Terre Haute; F. B. Newton, Cleveland; H. Hempken, G. P. Garlack, Mrs. S. Field, T. P. Burke, F. E. Day, New York; William K. Clark, Hartford, Conn.; G. R. Rathfon and wife, Buffalo; W. C. Houghton, London; G. E. Spotz, Philadelphia.

Palmer—A. Bloch and wife, B. Hubert, Toledo; G. D. F. Setts, George T. White, New York; Mrs. F. Beuer, H. J. Sweney, St. Louis; L. W. Hudson, Hartford, Conn.; W. R. Snider, Terre Haute; W. F. Jenkins, Charleston, Ill.; E. T. Schenck, Iowa; Walter Conway and wife, Denver; E. E. Clark, Kansas City.

Tremont—W. H. Carpenter, Milwaukee; F. W. Hill, Maxwell, Ia.; W. H. Dunning, Detroit; Charles M. Luckey, Baldwin, Ia.; J. E. Heath, New York; J. S. Hurlbert, Marshalltown; J. T. Rogers, Troy, N. Y.; William Scott, Boston; J. D. Mays, Pittsburg; T. J. Holmes, St. Louis.

Sherman—The Hon. J. J. Hogan and wife, La Crosse; M. B. Holway and wife, Los Angeles; George D. Rand, Burlington; H. W. Weir, Boise City, Idaho; C. M. Munson, Montreal; R. C. Jones and wife, Cleveland; C. H. Scott, Detroit.

Auditorium—William Kohl, Louis Sloss, San Francisco; W. G. Crawford, Indianapolis; O. F. Hall, Spokane; N. W. Wells, Schuyler, Neb.; T. J. Kelley, Juneau, Alaska; Seth E. Thomas, New York; W. H. Dunning, Detroit.

Leland—S. Belluby, London, England; J. W. Breving, J. B. McCoy, Indianapolis; B. B. Griffith, D. W. Smith, Springfield; C. J. Gundelach, St. Louis; Charles Hoffman, Montreal.

Richelieu—S. Williams, Rollins, Ia.; Arthur L. Sweetan, Boston; Paul Bakewell, St. Louis; S. B. Brown, Milwaukee; F. Van Yanut, Newburg, N. Y.; S. F. Mackenzie, New York.


EASTER SALE

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

"It Will Be Remembered"

Gents' English NECKWEAR, Four-in-Hands and Tecks,
*In Endless Variety,*
*—To Suit All Tastes,*

At 25c

--On Account of Price.
--On Account of Quality.
--On Account of Styles.

At 35c

Enormous Development
(Eventually Still More),
*Of our Gents' Furnishing Dept. In thirty (30) days it will have doubled itself—in size. We have taken extreme care to build it.*

At 50c

As an Inducement to the Public to Visit Our New Boys' Clothing Dept.
We Will Present Every Customer with an Elegant and Acceptable Souvenir OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.
*Come in and Get One.*

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 STATE-ST.

Our Boys' Clothing Dept.

Has met with a most flattering reception, in fact, it surpassed our most sanguine expectations, and we attribute its success to the fact that our line of Clothing includes nothing but
THE MOST DESIRABLE AND RELIABLE GOODS.

To meet the extraordinary demand that we have had for them, we have replenished our stock of
Two Piece SCHOOL SUITS With Several Attractive Styles,
And will continue to sell them for this week at
Ages 4 to 15 years. $4.90
Everybody agrees that they are worth $8.00.

Our Exclusive Novelty—The Continental Suit.
THE PRETTIEST SUIT shown this season. Ages 6 to 10 years.
$6.50 TO $12.00.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash and Adams.

Cordially Invite Your Attendance at their
Grand Opening
—OF—
Spring Millinery
TODAY.

ENTICING BARGAINS IN OUR
DRESS GOODS DEPT.

All-Wool Surah Serge Swiss Embroidered Dress Robes, worth $15.00 . . . . . $7.50 PER ROBE.

Handsome Silk and Wool Dress Robes, Stripes and Side Bands, worth $18.00 . . $10.00 PER ROBE.

60 New Shades 46-Inch All-Wool Henrietta, Rich Silk Finish . . . . . $1.00 PER YARD.

These offerings are made to emphasize our *Grand Spring Millinery Opening*, and will commend themselves to our patrons.

"THE FAIR"
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

MILLINERY OPENING.

Imported Patterns and Rich Novelties.

TODAY,
ALSO
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

We will make the most elaborate display of PARISIAN DESIGNS and Hats of our own make that we have ever attempted, and will show many exclusive styles.

OPENING!

*To Which You Are Invited.*

Millinery, Suits, Wraps, —AND— Parasols,

Thursday, March 27.

H. J. Furber & Company,
138 & 140 State-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

Fashionable Outer Garments.

We show today and this week Late Importations in
Long and Short Garments, Jackets, and Capes,
From PARIS, BERLIN, and LONDON,
From $15.00 to $175.00.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING
"VERY ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS":

At $4.75
100 Black Corkscrew Jackets, Plain and Revere Fronts (Tailor Made), worth $7.00.

At $7.50
100 28-Inch Fine English Serge Coats, Satin Faced (Tailor Made), worth $10.75.

At $13.50
100 30-Inch Fine English Corkscrew Coats, Satin Lined (Raised Shoulders), Narrow Cord Binding, worth $20.00.

ENGLISH COACHING CAPES.
EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF STYLES AT
$4.50, $6.25, $7.50, $10.00, and $12.50.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

A GREAT SALE
—OF—
Foster Lacing Gloves.

1,000 DOZEN 8-Inch Mousquetaires —AND— 7-Hook Glace Gloves, ALL SIZES, —AT— $1.00 PER PAIR.
Worth from $1.50 to $2.25 per pair.

ROMANCE OF A NEW JERSEY POSTMASTER.

He Answers a Matrimonial Advertisement and Secures a Wife from Chicago.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 25.—[Special.]—Silas Johnson, Postmaster at Beemersville, Sussex County, was until a day or two ago in his 55th bachelor year. Since his appointment of postmaster, with a salary of $300 annually, among other things which came addressed to him as postmaster was a matrimonial paper on which there appeared an advertisement appealing for correspondence with a middle-aged gentleman of honor and matrimonial intentions. The communication was signed Martha W. Bennett, No. 215 Allen avenue, Chicago.

Silas began a correspondence which caused him to love the advertiser. Photographs were exchanged, and finally by mutual agreement the date for the nuptials was fixed and the place of meeting and of marriage was appointed at Port Jervis. Silas sent his advanced money for expenses and arranged to meet her last Friday morning. She was to wear a blue ribbon about her neck and he a red necktie as a means of identification. The moment the train arrived in the Port Jervis station Silas rushed into the ladies' waiting-room. There he found Miss Bennett. In fifteen minutes they were at the nearest parsonage and were there pronounced man and wife.

The Increase in the Price of Glass.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 25.—Some of the glass manufacturers here were seen in regard to the effect of the strike of dock laborers in Liverpool shutting off the supply of soda ash and forcing an extraordinary increase in the price of glass. Charles E. Baker of Baker Bros. & Co., speaking in a measure for associate manufacturers, said: "It is a fact that the strike in Liverpool has affected the trade, as more than 50 per cent of the soda ash used here comes from Liverpool. There is little doubt but that some factories will shut down until a sufficient supply of soda ash can be secured. The statement that glass has risen in price 100 per cent is an exaggeration by one cipher."

Through Dining-Car Service.

New and superbly equipped dining-cars have been added to the solid vestibule express trains of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway west of the Missouri River, thus affording a through vestibule dining-car service between Chicago and Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo via Kansas City and Topeka, or via St. Joseph. These dining-cars are models of beauty and luxury, and in important respects far superior than those in general use. The Rock Island is not only the direct east line but is now the best equipped of any of the Colorado roads with day coaches, Pullman palace sleeping-cars, free reclining chair cars, and the finest dining-cars ever built. Tickets offices No. 104 Clark street, at principal hotels, and at Van Buren street and Clark and Twenty-second street depots. John Sebastian, General Ticket and Passenger Agent.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory." They are not, but like all counterfeits, they lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for Ivory Soap and insist upon having it. 'Tis sold everywhere.

FURNITURE

Largest and best assorted stock of honest made goods in the city. Get prices from all competitors, then come to us and be convinced we are lower than the lowest on first-class Furniture. We also sell Andrews' new "Gem" Folding Beds.
Moth Proof Cedar Chests, $16 to $20.

WIRTS & SCHOLLE,
222 WABASH-AV.,
Between Adams and Jackson-sts

By Elison, Flersheim & Co.
9:30 THIS MORNING.
REGULAR CLEARING SALE
Furniture, Carpets,
Folding Beds, Pianos, General Household Goods, Cigars, Whips, and General Merchandise.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Thursday (TOMORROW) Morning,
10 o'clock, at
298 & 300 W. Madison-st.,
We sell a Dealer's Stock
New Furniture, Carpets,
RANGES, ETC.,
Valued at $25,000.
A good chance for dealers and private parties.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

At 2522 Wabash-av.
Thursday (TOMORROW) Morning,
10 o'clock, we sell the
Entire Contents
14-ROOM DWELLING.
Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, Laundry, and Kitchen Fuaniture; Beds and Bedding; Crockery, Glass, etc.; Stoves, Ranges, etc.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

WOOD MANTELS
THE CHICAGO FIRE PLACE
TILES GRATES ETC.
224 WABASH AVE
CALL OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE

CHICAGO Orthopedical Institute,
479 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.
Skillful Treatment of Deformities, Ruptures, Curved Spines, Facial Blemishes, etc.
PRIVATE HOSPITAL with all modern improvements and Pharmacy in connection with institute.
Full staff of COMPETENT Physicians and Surgeons of reputation.
TRUSSES, CORSETS, BRACES, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, and other Deformity Apparatus made to order.
Correspondence so licited.

25c Box CHOICE CANDY, A full pound; absolutely pure; strictly fresh. JNO. KRANZ, 30 State-st
They Have Stood the Test of Time.
TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

RUPTURE $10 Reward for a case of Rupture by Parker-ornot cured with the Parker Truss. If Parker is the most expert in his practice; expert is his remedy; cures that have not passed beyond treatment. Pamphlet of 64 pages, mailed free. Trusses of all kinds. Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, &c. H. P. PARKER, President of Truss Co. Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS SUITS. | Easter Novelties
ORDER AT ONCE.
J. B. HALL & CO., Tailors,
128 DEARBORN-ST.

CHAS. W. BARNES'
Celebrated Silks, Derbys, and the new style Soft Hats.
148 State-st.

Candy Try the experiment of sending 25 CENTS or $1.00 for a box of candy PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address
C. F. GUNTHER,
Confectioner, Chicago.

GENEVA OPTICAL CO. WHOLESALE OPTICAL GOODS
21 Washington-st., Chicago

Our Exclusive Novelty—The
Continental Suit.
THE PRETTIEST SUIT shown this season. Ages 6 to 10 years.
$6.50 TO $12.00.

Co.,
erments.
rtations in
and Capes,
N,
5.00.
and Reverse
7.00.
Satin Faced
5.
Coats, Satin
ord Binding,
CAPES.
AT
d $12.50.
Co.,
LE
loves.
—AT—
.00
R PAIR.
m $1.50 to $2.25
r pair.
E $100 Reward for a case of Rupture Dr. Parker cannot retain with the Parker Retentive Truss. Dr. Parker is the noted expert in his profession, retain, or cure rupture beyond treatment. The surest a valuable work of cases of all kinds. Elastic Deformities, &c. DR. A. Truss Co., Office and Factory
Easter Novelties
T ONCE.
& CO., Tailors, BORN-ST.
CHAS. W. BARNES'
Celebrated Silks, Derys, and the new style oft Hats.
148 State-st.
experiment or sending dress for a box or candy express from Denver to east, of the best candy
Address
C. F. GUNTHER,
Confectioner, Chicago
EVA OPTICAL CO.
WHOLESALE
OPTICAL GOODS
ashington-st., Chicago

Part Two.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890—TWELVE PAGES.

## HARD TIMES ON THE FARM

### WHY THEY ARE SO AND HOW THEY CAN BE HELPED.

**The Department of Agriculture Tells What Is the Matter with the Industry—How Prices Have Gone Down—The Cheap Wheat of the Century—A Slap at the Demagogues—An Exhaustive Examination of an Important Question.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]—The Department of Agriculture furnishes to the *Globe-Democrat* an advance copy of the following authoritative statement upon the subject of "Agricultural Depression and Its Cures."

There is almost universal complaint among farmers of all nations of the prevalence of low prices. The agricultural depression of Great Britain has probably been more severe than that of any other nation. A potent cause in this case is the competition from all parts of the world, unrelieved by any taxation of imports. France and Germany are somewhat disturbed by similar complaints of unremunerative rural industry. Italy has also had occasion to make official investigation of the causes of agricultural depression. Other countries are vocal with similar cries of dissatisfaction with the proceeds of agricultural labor. So the trouble appears to be general in monarchies and republics, whether the monetary circulation is gold, or silver, or paper, and under the influence of various and diverse economic systems. Not all countries are in the same depths of distress. In ours farmers and farm laborers are doubtless better fed and clothed, able to maintain a higher style of living, and enjoy more of the benefits of civilization and culture than those of any other country. It may be said with absolute truth that in thirty years the scale of living has advanced immensely in the country, not equally in all sections, but manifestly everywhere. There is a tendency to extravagance in town life that has been imitated in rural circles, and the natural ambition for progress and precedence, when generally aroused, will express itself in dissatisfaction with prevailing conditions and a determination to overpower all obstacles to advancement. This is a hopeful sign. It is as indication of conscious dignity. It is a prophecy of progress.

#### WHY THE LOW PRICES.

While, therefore, our own country feels the effect of agricultural depression less than almost any other in the world, the reduction in prices of most staples and in domestic animals and their products forces a disagreeable comparison with agricultural values at their highest, compels reduced expenditure to keep the outgo subordinate to income, increases the number of unfortunates who cannot make "both ends meet," and reduces the profits of the enterprising and skilful who are still able to strike a balance in their favor. Retrenchment is not an agreeable alternative, and is therefore delayed until its compulsion is imperative and perhaps destructive. "The times" are universally regarded as "hard" in comparison with more prosperous eras of the past. It matters not what the prices of implements, utensils, and fabrics, of goods desired by the farmer, have been reduced proportionally; his interest account, if he has one, is unreduced, and his mortgage is a greater burden to lift. He sighs for the good old days of high prices though they may have been war or famine prices, necessarily temporary, and though they may have been the source of extravagant views, unnecessary expenditure, and the foundation of his present indebtedness. He naturally resents and deplores low valuation of farm products.

What are the causes of low prices?

They may be various, but the prime cause is the operation of the inexorable law of supply and demand. Abundance leads inevitably to low prices; scarcity to high prices. With either there are fluctuations—a seesaw of prices which increases cost and reduces profit. Medium and uniform values are, therefore, best for the farmer.

#### THE INCREASE OF PRODUCTION.

There has been an increase of production in this country even more rapid than the increment of population. America has long been synonym of plenty. Her people probably consume more than those of any other nation and have a larger surplus for foreign trade. Immigration has been heavy and unrestricted; railroad building has been stimulated until an empire of new and productive lands has been opened, and these lands have been given to habitum to settlers of native or foreign birth. Speculation first and profitable utilization afterwards have been the motive for settlement and development which has astonished the world and caused overproduction and low prices. The following statement shows the increase in thirty years in certain products of the farm as reported by the census:

| Products. | 1849. | 1859. | 1889. | 1879. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corn, bu..... | 592,071,104 | 838,792,742 | 760,944,549 | 1,754,592,676 |
| Wheat, bu..... | 100,485,944 | 176,104,924 | 287,745,626 | 459,483,137 |
| Oats, bu..... | 146,584,179 | 172,643,185 | 282,107,157 | 401,858,999 |
| Potatoes, bu. | 65,797,105 | 111,148,864 | 143,267,470 | 169,684,538 |
| Cotton, bales | 2,656,000 | 5,387,052 | 8,011,786 | 5,755,359 |
| Hay, tons..... | 10,838,642 | 19,083,806 | 27,816,048 | 35,150,711 |

It we extend the comparison to the present date we find that the corn crop exceeds 2,000,000,000 bushels; wheat approximates 500,000,000; oats exceed 700,000,000; and hay and potatoes have increased in similar proportion. While the product may be three or four times as large the population is less than three times as much, though the proportion of workers engaged in agriculture was larger than now.

#### HARD TO FORCE A MARKET.

During the forty years from 1850 to the present time the cotton product increased from a little over 2,000,000 bales to more than 7,000,000 bales. Cattle have also increased very rapidly; cows from between 5,000,000 and 7,000,000 to about 16,000,000; other cattle from scarcely 12,000,000 to more than 36,000,000. While sheep have doubled in numbers the wool production has quadrupled. While the milk cows are almost three times as many their average rate of yield of milk has probably doubled. The improvement of other cattle through breeding and feeding has reduced the time required for maturity and increased the weight of carcasses to such an extent that the amount of beef produced annually in proportion to number of animals kept is immensely increased. Relative numbers in comparison with the past in all kinds of domestic animals have far less significance than improvement in weight and quality, in thriftiness and early maturity. It is difficult to force a market abroad for a surplus of any product. Every nation is seeking to produce its own food, and, as far as possible, its raw materials for extension in all forms of industrial production. The instinct of self-preservation compels the adoption of such a policy. This furnishes the motive for the corn laws of France and Germany and other Continental countries, and the laws of European nations prohibiting the introduction of our pork products. We cannot sell our crops abroad, as a rule, except to fill the gaps in supply that are made by bad seasons, or other results of the inevitable or inexorable.

#### A SENATORIAL PLAN.

When Senator Sumner once proposed to levy an export tax of 20 cents per pound on tobacco and compel a tribute from foreigners he was soon convinced by practical tobacco men that its only effect would be to destroy our importation, and he at once abandoned the idea. The amount grown in Europe and the quantity imported are both regulated by governmental control there, and never by the Government or growers here, and under the influence of this regulation the proportion of our crop exported is declining, being reduced slightly below one-half, and nothing that our Government or growers can do will change this fact.

In cotton this country enjoys an acknowledged superiority, and will doubtless continue to hold it. It supplies to the cotton factories of the world more than half their material. It can increase this supply, with the inevitable effect of reducing the price. The sale does not depend on our purchases abroad. Its aggregate would not be reduced a pound if we should refuse to spend a single dollar for foreign products. The mills must have the fiber, and nowhere else can it be had of so good quality and value. We can manufacture more of it here and thus increase foreign competition for it, but the product cannot be enlarged beyond the current wants of the world's trade without reducing the price of fiber and fabrics. Thus the law of supply and demand limits the extension of the cotton-fields.

In wheat overproduction has destroyed the growers' profit. Wheat-growing has become a philanthropic mission for supplying cheap bread to Great Britain and encouraging her manufacturers to keep wages on a low plane. The Northwestern missionaries are still diligently sowing their seed and floating their bread across the waters, and mourning that the profits do not return to them after many days of weary transportation. The area of the crop of 1889 included about 10,000,000 acres more than the home consumption of the year will require, and the price in Liverpool has of late been the lowest for a century. We cannot force foreigners to buy our bread. There has been a mass of ineffable nonsense regarding "the markets of the world" for wheat. Less than a fourth of the people of the world eat wheat. Half of the people of Europe scarcely know its taste, while few of the nations of Asia and Africa have any knowledge of it.

#### TOO MUCH MEAT.

The production of meat has also advanced faster than population. In 1880 the cattle of all kinds were returned as 30,675,533 head, and the numbers as now estimated on farms and ranches are 52,891,907, or 33 per cent more. Excluding cows the increase of other cattle, which includes the beeves, is equivalent to about 40 per cent. These beeves are brought to maturity more rapidly than formerly, and more meat is made in proportion to numbers, so that the beef supply is greater than in 1880 in proportion to population. The ratio of supply has been greatly increased since 1850. Our export of beef has grown up in the last thirteen years, and the export of cattle has not only increased, but its character has changed from the shipment of Texas or Florida longhorns to Cuba to the export of fat beeves to Europe, one of which commands the price of five of the original style of gulf coast cattle. This difference represents not precisely the meat-making capacity of the cattle of 1850 and 1890 respectively, but it suggests the wide disparity between the ratio of meat to number of cattle at the two dates. The following table of highest prices of beeves in Chicago shows that the present values are lower than in any year since the export of beef was inaugurated, with the sole exception of 1879. Prices increased till 1884, when they were highest, and heavily in 1888, advancing slightly in 1887 except as to the extra grade, and recovering further in 1888, only to continue a decline during the last two years:

| *Beef cattle.* | *Extra.* | *Choice.* | *Good.* | *Medium* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1876..... | | $5.75 | $5.10 | $4.50 |
| 1877..... | | 5.50 | 4.80 | 4.40 |
| 1878..... | $5.40 | 4.90 | 4.40 | 3.85 |
| 1879..... | 5.00 | 4.35 | 4.00 | 3.50 |
| 1880..... | 5.25 | 4.75 | | 4.40 |
| 1881..... | 6.25 | 5.40 | | 4.65 |
| 1882..... | 6.85 | 6.35 | 6.15 | |
| 1883..... | 6.35 | 6.10 | 5.70 | 5.00 |
| 1884..... | 7.25 | 6.40 | 6.15 | 5.00 |
| 1885..... | 6.85 | 6.60 | 6.10 | 5.50 |
| 1886..... | 5.70 | 5.00 | 4.55 | 4.15 |
| 1887..... | 5.15 | 5.00 | 4.50 | 4.10 |
| 1888..... | 5.50 | 5.15 | 4.60 | 4.20 |
| 1889..... | 5.25 | 4.90 | 4.50 | 4.00 |
| 1890..... | 5.20 | 4.75 | 4.40 | 3.90 |

#### DIVERSIFICATION ONE REMEDY.

Thus the staple products of agriculture by increase of farms, by railroad building and land settlement, and the increase of agricultural implements are grown to excess, while other products with which our farmers are not familiar are neglected and left to foreign labor to produce, while our own rural labor is only partially employed, or else in crowding production of these old staples, and still further low prices and intensifying dissatisfaction with the results of agricultural effort. It is futile to attempt to defy the law of supply and demand. So long as farmers insist on growing only the bread, grains, cotton, tobacco, and cattle, and to neglect other products which are needed, which we import at a cost of more than $200,000,000 annually, just so long will the lamentation over low prices continue. Diversification is essential to agricultural salvation. There are writers and speakers who are doing incalculable injury by their influence in repression of any tendency to a wider range of rural production, encouraging indolence and idleness, paralyzing enterprise, intensifying rural inertia, and encouraging dependence on foreign production, and the draining of the resources of the country to foreign land. They appear to deprecate any effort toward independence or the cultivation of self-reliance, the stimulation of invention, the acquisition of manual skill, or the development of rural taste. Their advice points in the direction of aimless poverty and practical serfdom.

There is a further cause of low prices, which farmers should understand, very difficult to remedy, demanding careful consideration and wise action. It is found in the combination of carriers and middlemen to absorb a large share of the proceeds of the sale of farm products. Beeves are sold by growers for seven-tenths to three-fourths of the prices of a few years ago, and the meat is sold to consumers in the retail markets at little, if any, reduction from the highest prices of the last few years. For instance, prime rib roasts have been sold in Washington during that period for 20 cents per pound, and sirloin steaks for the same. There has been little variation, as a general rule, in the prices of the less valuable cuts. The same complaint comes from consumers in other cities. Another aspect of the case bears upon the unexperienced buyer. The meat that is bought at $3.50 to $4 per 100, live weight, is sold to the consumer at practically the same prices as that which cost $4.50 to $5. Rarely is there a difference made in the selling prices of cuts from beeves of different quality.

#### COMMISSION WHICH IS ROBBERY.

All kinds of meats, vegetables, and fruits furnish, similarly, subsistence to armies of middlemen. Milk is brought from farms for the supply of New York for less than three cents per quart and sold to consumers for eight cents. The hucksters of city markets often get as much for handling a product in a single day as the grower obtained for producing it during a season's growth. The contrast between the price of fruit on a farm and in a city market is a suggestion of greed and extortion. In many markets the prices of variable products are fixed for the day at early dawn, not with reference to their cost, but in view of the comparative quantity, to squeeze from the buyer the last cent that his patience will endure without declining a purchase. The poor are robbed still further, when a commodity costs 25 cents a peck, by a charge of 15 cents for half a peck, which is a clear penalty of 20 per cent for buying in small quantities. Thus, by every imaginable trick of trade the cost of buying is increased, while the producer gets less and less for his products. The army of dealers in futures who bet upon the price of grain in the coming months and bend their energies to shape prices to suit their deals do other injury than merely to prey upon each other; they disturb the natural flow of trade and check exportation by a temporary rise in values, which leads inevitably to lower prices later and greater fluctuations, which are the meat and bane of this class and the bane of the farmers' market for wheat. The actual buyer of grain, if a speculator and not merely a commission merchant and forwarder, may scheme to depress prices while buying and to boom them in selling, to the great injury of the grower. The honest and legitimate business of receiving and forwarding grain, or that of the buyer who is a conscientious merchant and not a professional manipulator of prices, helps rather than hurts the farmer; but the others, who play games of chance disguised as business, are the enemies of the grower and consumer and of every man who gains a livelihood by the sweat of the brow. This class is so large in the various marts of trade that its aggregate gains absorb an essential part of the products of National industry.

#### DOWN WITH THE COMBINES.

The middlemen, working in trade guilds, societies, exchanges, and boards of trade, combine to control the transfer of lands, farms, city lots, railroad shares and bonds, stocks and securities of all kinds, and all real and personal property, and to swell commissions and fees of such transfers. Cities are filled with non-producers, not merely teachers and physicians and other useful professionals, who are in a sense producers and in every view useful and necessary members of the body politic, but people who, under the guise of go-betweens in the distribution between producers and consumers, combine to fix the prices they pay for the goods of the former and set up daily the rate demanded for the latter. Free competition should reduce this share of the middlemen to a minimum but for the inducement and opportunity to combine, formally and informally, to control prices of products and costs of vending. Thus the share demanded often amounts to a confiscation of the grower's profit, and the number of salesmen is so increased that they complain that they cannot make a living. The trouble is, there are too many of these producers who absorb the products of the farmer in the distribution to the consumer.

## RAILROADS IN ILLINOIS.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RAILWAY AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

**The Total Earnings Within the State of All Lines Were $58,729,481.34—There Were 557 Persons Killed on the Railroads During the Year and 1,706 Injured—Appearances Indicate an Agreement Upon Uniform Lake and Rail Rates—Other Railroad News.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 25.—[Special.]—The Railroad and Warehouse Commission today submitted to Acting Gov. Ray its nineteenth annual report for the year 1889. The total mileage of railroads in Illinois is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Main lines and branches..... | 9,906.63 miles |
| Double track..... | 765.40 miles |
| Sidings..... | 2,804.05 miles |
| Total..... | 13,490.08 miles |

The length of new road built and operated in Illinois during the year was 71.41 miles.

The capital invested in roads doing business in the State is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock..... | $ 768,271,631 |
| Funded debt..... | 803,204,734 |
| Current liabilities..... | 29,598,283 |
| Total..... | $ 1,601,074,648 |
| Capital stock per mile of road..... | 24,226 |
| Funded debt per mile of road..... | 24,576 |
| Current liabilities per mile of road.. | 1,707 |
| Total..... | $ 50,509 |

The earnings from operations in Illinois are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| From passengers..... | $ 14,182,070 |
| From mails..... | 1,615,843 |
| From express and baggage..... | 1,518,433 |
| From other sources..... | 178,338 |
| Total passenger department..... | $ 17,494,685 |
| From freights..... | 39,582,096 |
| From other sources..... | 193,985 |
| Total freight department..... | $ 39,706,089 |

There was earned from other sources $1,528,712.97, making the total earnings from operations in Illinois $58,729,481.34.

In the passenger department these figures show an increase of $396,051.82 over the business of last year in the receipts from passengers, mail, and express, and a loss of $529,318 in receipts from other sources, making a net loss of $133,297.40. In the freight department these figures show an increase over the business of last year of $58,987.95.

The total earnings and incomes in the State are shown to be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Earnings from operation..... | $58,729,481.34 |
| Interest on bonds owned..... | 401,620.30 |
| Dividends on stock owned..... | 433,371.44 |
| Rentals of buildings, tracks, etc.... | 2,324,792.07 |
| Miscellaneous, less expense..... | 1,280,831.04 |
| Total earnings and income in Illinois..... | $63,170,096.16 |

This is an increase over the total earnings and income of last year of $1,846,580.74.

The operating expenses in Illinois for the year were $39,292,024.43, of which $13,185,-967.84 was chargeable to passenger traffic and $26,106,086.59 to freight traffic. The increase in operating expenses over last year was $421,093.89.

Eleven railroad corporations paid dividends during the year amounting to $16,978,464.66. In 1888, thirteen railroads paid dividends amounting to $22,592,931.66. The following are the roads paying dividends in 1889 and the amount paid by each:

| | | *Per cent.* |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago and Alton..... | $1,407,630 | 8 |
| Chicago and Eastern Illinois... | 267,912 | 6 |
| Chicago and Northwestern.... | 3,444,504 | 7 |
| Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. | 3,055,684 | 4 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. | 972,490 | 4½ |
| Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific | 2,367,707 | 5 |
| Illinois Central..... | 2,300,000 | 5½ |
| Lake Shore and Mich. Southern | 2,473,325 | 5 |
| Michigan Central..... | 749,538 | 4 |
| Rock Island and Peoria..... | 75,000 | 5 |
| St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute | 24,684 | 1 |

There were 46,939,129 tons of freight carried in the State during the year.

The total number of cars and locomotives required to equip the roads of the State are 251,963.

There were 557 persons killed and 1,706 injured on lines in Illinois during the year. Of the killed 25 were passengers, 173 employés of railroads, and 359 were neither passengers nor employés. Of the injured 116 were passengers, 1,188 were employés, and 402 were neither passengers nor employés. This is a decrease of 44 in the number killed and 258 in the number injured. The Chicago and Alton railway has the distinction of being the only line that had no accident in which a passenger was injured during the year.

The taxes paid by the roads in the State during the year were $3,825,988.72, an increase over the amount paid last year of $86,376.19.

The estimated number of persons employed by the roads in Illinois was 52,975, and their estimated aggregated salary was $31,603,-834.15.

The commission call attention to the fact that recent investigations show a general tendency toward a better equipment, safer roadbeds, and a more careful control than has been the case in respect to the roads which are weak financially. Attention is also called to the unsatisfactory state of the law in the State upon the subject of train service, whereby it is almost impossible to compel the roads to comply with their legal obligations in respect to the accommodation of the public, and a suggestion is also made for improved appliances for brakes, couplings, heating, and lighting of cars.

### UNIFORM LAKE AND RAIL RATES.

#### Prospects That the New York Meeting Will Come to an Agreement.

The representatives of the various roads and lake transportation lines interested in the through traffic between seaboard points and points in the West and Northwest convened in New York yesterday for the purpose of making another attempt to bring about the establishment of uniform rail and lake rates via Lake Michigan and Lake Superior points. Advices received here yesterday afternoon are to the effect that the prospects of an agreement were highly flattering. The Northern Transportation company and the Great Northern railway (Manitoba) are said to be more inclined than formerly to agree upon a fair arrangement. After some discussion the meeting yesterday appointed a special committee to fix differential rates via the various routes and report to the general meeting as soon as possible. The trunk lines signified their willingness to govern rates between the seaboard and Chicago, Duluth, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, and the Chicago-St. Paul roads promised to adjust their troubles as soon as a meeting of Northwestern roads can be arranged.

Chairman Blanchard submitted a telegram from Capt. Gordon, General Manager of the Northern Steamship company, which is as follows:

To establish permanency of rates and harmonious action between all parties I will agree on a west-bound basis of rail and lake rates, New York to St. Paul via Lake Superior, or 71 cents, first class, provided all rail and lake business via Green Bay, Gladstone, and Lake Superior work on this basis, and provided all standard lines via Chicago and Milwaukee maintain basis of 81 cents first class. In case, however, any line west of Chicago, Milwaukee, Green Bay, or Gladstone should change rates so as to reduce above basis, we will not be bound longer when such reduction is established.

#### Grand Rapids and Lake Michigan.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 23.—[Special.]—The Grand Rapids and Lake Michigan railroad company, at a meeting held here today, reorganized under the name of the Grand Rapids, Chicago and St. Louis railroad. The proposed road will be built from Grand Rapid through Holland, South Haven, to Benton Harbor, where connection will be made for the South and West. The following directors were chosen: W. C. Tolford, E. E. Temple, C. W. Garfield, C. H. Hall of Grand Rapids; W. S. Farmer, George B. Tatman of Benton Harbor; A. S. Dyckman of South Haven; George P. Hummer, J. C. Post, and F. H. McBride of Holland. The Board of Directors elected the following officers: W. D. Tolford, President; E. E. Temple, Vice-President; C. W. Garfield, Secretary; and C. H. Hall, Treasurer.

#### Miscellaneous Notes.

The Missouri Pacific gave notice yesterday that, taking effect March 27, it will make a rate on first-class limited tickets from Leavenworth, Atchison, and St. Joseph to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, and Denver of $7.50. This is the same rate as was put in effect by that company last Monday from Kansas City.

In accordance with the vote of the Freight Committee Chairman Blanchard has authorized the following rates to take effect April 2: Crushed limestone, C. H., from Johnson, O., to Chicago, $1.75 per ton; scrap-iron, C. L., maximum weight, 80,000 pounds, from Richmond, Ind., to Indianapolis, 50 cents per gross ton.

J. T. Harahan, late General Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, has been appointed General Manager of the Kentucky Union railroad. The Kentucky Union has thirty-six miles of main line. The company, however, talks of building twenty-five miles more this year.

Commissioners Morrison and Veazey of the Inter-State Commerce Commission have returned from the West, and yesterday held a short session at the Palmer House. Traffic-Manager Sage of the Rock Island, General-Manager Ripley of the Burlington, Vice-President Newman of the Northwestern, and Chairman Midgley of the Southwestern Division of the Western Freight Association appeared before them and they were examined in regard to rates on corn, wheat, and other food products between Chicago and points in the West. They all maintain that the present rates were not excessive, but were lower than they should be. The reasons given were that there was undue competition for the products that are being shipped, and that many of the State Legislatures had adopted measures which restrict the freight rates to a certain amount, which prevent the roads from making high through rates.

The former members of the Western States Passenger Association have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round trip on account of the following occasions: Wisconsin Consistory, Milwaukee, Wis., March 25 to 28, fare and one-third from points in Wisconsin; Conference of United Brethren of Central Iowa, Toledo, Ia., March 26 to 30, fare and one-third from points in Iowa; Republican State Anti-Prohibition Convention, Des Moines, Ia., April 2, fare and one-third from points in Iowa; Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Philadelphia, April 14 to 16, one fare for the round trip; Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West, Keokuk, Ia., April 16 and 17, fare and one-third from points in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota and from Kansas City; Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest, Lincoln, Neb., April 22 to 25, fare and one-third from points in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; General Association Congregational Churches of Illinois, Elgin, Ill., May 19 to 23, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; Travelers' Protective Association annual convention, Denver, Colo., June 22 to 26, one fare for the round trip to Denver and return; Illinois State Fair, Peoria, Ill., Sept. 29 to Oct. 3, one fare for the round trip from points in Illinois.

### STANFORD'S SENSELESS SCHEME.

#### A Scathing Review of the Senator's Plan by His Home Paper.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* Senator Stanford has actually carried out his expressed intention of attempting to convert the Government into a farm mortgage agency by the introduction of resolutions in the Senate instructing the Finance Committee to inquire whether loans may not be made by the Government upon mortgages on real estate at a low rate of interest. The Washington dispatches say that the scheme is treated lightly by the leading financiers of both Houses, the principal expression being surprise that such a measure should emanate from such a source.

The resolutions, with the speech of Senator Stanford which accompanied them, show a woful ignorance of the principles of economics and finance, and demonstrate that the author of the measure has either been very badly advised or has taken a shallow and superficial view of the subject. The fact which he states, that large portions of farming communities are heavily burdened and struggling for relief, cannot be denied, and the more is the pity; but it does not follow from this that he has thought out or proposed anything in the nature of an adequate remedy for the trouble.

Mr. Stanford's scheme is predicated upon the proposition that the farming community is suffering from a contraction in the currency caused chiefly by the retirement of Government bonds which have been so largely the basis of our circulating medium. The fact is that the farmer is complaining not of a lack of circulating medium, but of his inability to get hold of enough of that which is in circulation. In other words, his grievance is low prices for his products, not that the purchaser has not money enough to pay for that which he buys.

This being so, how would the farmer be helped by being able to borrow money from the Government on his farm? Mr. Stanford says that to the extent of the money thus borrowed the farmer's land would become an active force, and he would be enabled, while giving employment to the extent of the money loaned him, to improve his farm and increase its value by the full amount of the loan, so that in this way the Government loan would be doing double duty. This statement is so utterly puerile and at variance with every economic law that it seems hardly worth discussing. According to Mr. Stanford, if a farmer has a farm worth $1,000 and borrows $500 from the Government and expends it in labor on his farm, he increases the value of the farm to $1,500, irrespective of the prices which he can obtain for his farm products. This is certainly a royal road to wealth. The more money a farmer borrows the richer he becomes.

A farm is worth much or little according as it pays much or little, and that depends on two factors, the product and the prices which can be obtained for the product. It is obvious that an increase of 50 per cent in the productiveness of all the farms in the United States would not add 50 per cent to their value except in case of an absolute standard of value of their products, and that Mr. Stanford does not undertake to guarantee.

Thus far the scheme has been considered as though it were deserving of consideration, but it is easy to show that it is ridiculous, nonsensical, and impracticable.

In the first place, why should the farmer be selected as a preferred debtor of the Government? Presumably he has less need of money than any other class of the community, for he can procure sustenance for himself and his family from the farm itself. Why should he be chosen to be assisted and the mechanic or the shopkeeper or the manufacturer be omitted, although his need for money may be a hundredfold more pressing than that of the farmer? Senator Stanford can hardly have come to the belief that all value is vested in land, for he still has an abiding confidence in railroad stocks and bonds, to say nothing of money in bank and other personal property. In fact, he and Mr. Huntington have already proposed that the Government should loan several millions to the Central Pacific for seventy-five years at 2 per cent per annum, so we are possibly justified in crediting him with the belief that there are no honest people or desirable debtors except farmers and railroad men.

Now let us see what the Stanford plan might come to, even if it were limited to making loans to farmers. The assessed value of the farming lands of the United States may be roughly estimated at $6,000,000,000 (six billions). Fifty per cent of this would be $3,000,000,000 (three billions). From what source is the Government to get that amount of money to loan to farmers at 1 or 2 per cent a year? Of course, it can set its printing presses to work and print paper money by the ream, but it requires little perspicacity to see that such money would not pass at par, even if secured by mortgages on farms, and that every honest farmer who had secured a loan in a depreciated currency would set up as many cavities when payment was demanded as ever a railroad company did.

The conclusion cannot be avoided that there is somebody behind Senator Stanford who has pulled the string and set him to dancing in this jumping-jack fashion, and conjecture points to Huntington, who wants to establish a precedent for a low rate of interest on Government loans.

### RESOURCES OF NEW YORK SAVINGS BANKS

#### Figures Shown by the Report of the State Superintendent.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—[Special.]—The total resources of the 124 savings banks doing business in this State, according to the report of the State Superintendent, made recently, is $644,927,526. This aggregate is nine times as great as the total 30 years ago, 2½ times greater than that 20 years since, and ⅔ larger than that ten years ago. Jan. 1, 1890, there was due to depositors $550,066,657, spread over 1,420,997 accounts, which made an average of $387.10 each. The estimated surplus was $94,601,800. The sum of $40,084,501 represents the total amount of cash on hand and deposited with banks and trust companies, which is a little over 7 per cent of the amount due depositors. This sum is $2,680,489 less than a year ago. During the last ten years the amount due depositors averages an annual increase of $28,080,816. This increase is notwithstanding the fact that a large number of quasi-savings institutions have been organized under the Building and Loan Association acts.

The total resources of moneyed institutions reporting to the Bank Superintendent Jan. 1, 1890, were: Savings banks, $644,927,526; banks of deposit and discount, $241,754,288; trust companies, $305,547,526; safe deposit companies, $7,056,946.

## AFRAID OF LEGAL FEES.

### THE HEIRS OF JUDGE T. LYLE DICKEY COME TO AN AGREEMENT.

**Rather than Waste the Estate in Litigation They Compromise Out of Court—Reaching a Defendant in Germany—The Richest Woman Has Lots of Litigation—The Estate of E. F. Dore—Legal Notes—The Record—The Call.**

The fight between the heirs of the late Judge T. Lyle Dickey of the Illinois Supreme Court and the direct heirs of his wife, Mrs. Beulah C. Dickey, was amicably settled before Judge Jamieson yesterday. Judge Dickey died in 1885 at Atlantic City, N. J., where he owned a house on Rhode Island avenue. His widow, Beulah C. Dickey, died about a year afterwards. In 1887 John J. Dickey, Juliette Ann Wallace, Charles H. Dickey, and Virginia Belle Wallace, his four children by his first wife, filed a bill in the Superior Court in which they showed that Judge Dickey left an estate worth about $50,000, all of which by will he bequeathed to his widow. There had long been a feeling between Mrs. Dickey and his children by the first wife, so that when she died she left not only her own estate, valued at $40,000, but also the estate of her husband to her heirs, who were nephews and nieces, and one child by Judge Dickey, William Lyle Dickey. In their bill the children by the first wife sought to set aside the will. They charged that Mrs. Dickey had employed undue influence, etc.

Yesterday the heirs came into court with a contract of settlement, saying they had agreed to a compromise rather than waste the estate in litigation. A decree carrying out the settlement was entered. It provides in substance that Mrs. Dickey's heirs take her estate, while Judge Dickey's estate is to be divided one-half among his children by the first marriage and the other half among Mrs. Dickey's heirs. Samuel Richardson, administrator of the Judge's estate, is to carry it into effect. The heirs of Mrs. Dickey agreed to turn over to Judge Dickey's children his correspondence, a deed to the lot in Ottawa where he lies, and his swords, sashes, and military trappings. Mrs. Dickey's body is to remain by his side, and her heirs and relations shall have the right to visit it at any time.

#### A Defendant Across the Ocean.

An order was entered by Judge Tuley commanding Joseph Ullman of Leipsig, Germany, to produce in the Circuit Court the books of account of the old firm of Joseph Ullman, dealer in hides, pelts, etc. The firm's main house was in Leipsig, with branches in St. Petersburg, Berlin, New York, and Chicago. Simon Minchrod was a partner in the firm, owning a quarter interest. The firm dissolved several years ago, and it is charged that Ullman, against the will of Minchrod, drew checks on the Chicago branch accounts to Leipsig. It is claimed that these books will show that Ullman was indebted to Minchrod for at least $75,000. The question was how to make Ullman in Leipsig produce books in Chicago. Mr. Neuman, Minchrod's attorney, said that Ullman was seeking to foreclose a mortgage on Chicago property given by Minchrod to secure a loan of $35,000. He secured a consolidation of the mortgage case and the partnership case on Judge Tuley's calendar. Now if Ullman doesn't produce the books the court can reach him through his suit against Minchrod.

#### Mrs. Green Has Much Trouble.

A suit by George W. Miller against Mrs. Hetty H. Green was set for trial by Judge Horton for April 15, over the vigorous opposition of Miller's lawyer, who wanted a continuance. The suit was begun Jan. 10, 1890, and seeks to redeem twenty acres in Cicero adjoining Sec. 21, recently sold to the Grant Locomotive Works. The court set the case for hearing on the affidavit of Peyton R. Chandler, Mrs. Green's local agent, who said that Miller was acting for the purpose of preventing Mrs. Green from subdividing and selling the land by clouding its title so that she could not make the sale and tying up the land so as to compel Mrs. Green to pay him something to withdraw his suit.

#### Estate of Edward F. Dore.

Judge Kohlsaat issued to Mary J. Dore, No. 2730 Prairie avenue, and Charles T. Trego, No. 3935 Lake avenue, letters testamentary in the estate of Edward F. Dore. The estate consists of personal property valued at $67,000, and the administrators were required to give a bond of $135,000. The will devises to testator's sister, Ellen D. Morton, the income of $8,000. Margaret Dore, another sister, is left a similar legacy, and a third sister, Anora Dore Dolan, is bequeathed the income from $5,000. Michael Dore, a brother, receives a similar sum. The widow is given absolutely one-half the residue of the estate and the remaining half is divided equally between the children—Clara J., Walter J., M. Bertha, and Marian L. Dore.

#### It Is a Friendly Contest.

CHICAGO, March 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An item in the legal column of this morning's TRIBUNE as to the case of St. Luke's Free Hospital and the will of Dr. Tolman Wheeler is calculated to convey a misapprehension in regard to the matter. The object of the bill is to obtain judicial construction of a clause of the will and to determine whether it is intended that the hospital shall have the proceeds of certain property; there is no question of an undue bequest. The executors of the Wheeler estate do not decline to carry out the wishes of the testator, but, as is entirely proper, desire judicial interpretation before doing anything in the matter.

ARTHUR RYERSON.

#### Legal Notes.

Inglebret M. Olson was divorced from Annie M. Olson, who ran away with another man eighteen years ago.

Anna Grappi was divorced from Samuel Grappi, now in the penitentiary. She resumes her maiden name of Annie E. Peters.

Justice John M. Moore of the Town of Lake was given until next Tuesday by Judge Prendergast to file his report of fines imposed and collected under the State law.

A supplemental bill was filed by Peter Thorsen against Chris Kelling and the County of Cook, on which Judge Jamieson appointed William H. Fitzgerald receiver of Kelling's property.

Judge Blodgett yesterday appointed R. E. Jenkins receiver for the homestead property of James J. West at Kenwood in the foreclosure suit of John N. Irwin and George D. Rand of Keokuk, Ia.

Philip F. Runnion was refused a divorce by Judge Jamieson from his wife, Annie J. Runnion. He is a Methodist and she a Roman Catholic. Each charged the other with cruelty. Runnion said the disturbing cause was religion. Mrs. Runnion said it was a fat widow. The court decided it was six of one and half a dozen of the others.

Joan Cullen filed a bill against Paul I. Fitzpatrick and Kenney S. Fitzpatrick asking for a dissolution of the copartnership of Kenney & Fitzpatrick, coal dealers, the appointment of a receiver, an accounting, and an injunction restraining the defendants from collecting debts due the firm. March 22 Sohn Fitzpatrick entered judgment for $1,585 against the firm. The complainant thinks the assets will be sufficient to pay the liabilities if the property is not sold by the Sheriff under the execution. The liabilities are said to be $17,000.

Bridget Gorman, guardian ad litem of Mary Skein, nee Gorman, is trying to recover $50,000 damages in Judge Tuthill's court from the E. Jennings company. While Mary Gorman was feeding a steam mangle in the defendant's laundry Jan. 29, 1887, her hand was caught between the rollers and the arm was crushed to the elbow. Sept. 6, 1888, she was adjudged insane and sent to Jefferson. It is claimed that her insanity was due to the accident. She was married shortly after the accident, her husband being desirous to show that her disfigurement had not decreased his love.

Judge Baker a few days ago opened a judgment of $17,334 in favor of David Kelley and against Alfred Post and Francis A. Biddie, entered on a judgment note. The note was executed Feb. 13, 1884, and the judgment was opened on representations of Post and Biddie that the cognovit had been added to the note since it was signed; that the note was secured by another note for $5,000 given by James J. West, which was in turn paid by a note of the Chicago *Times* company for the same amount which had been taken up by another note of West for $25,000. The case is now on trial before Judge Baker and a jury.

### THE RECORD.

#### Superior Court—New Suits.

126,577—Joseph Hrenek vs. Frank and Rosalie Kalina. Cont. jugt., $194. Fanning &

# HE FAVORS ADVERTISING.

## IN DOING SO HE VIOLATES A MUSTY AND SILLY CODE OF ETHICS.

**A Physician in Good Standing Dropped from His College Alumni Association Because He Advertises in the Newspapers—He Argues His Case and Demonstrates That Advertising Is Legitimate and Proper—Old Fogy Ideas Stand in His Way.**

Vehicles of all sorts and ages were drawn up in front of the College of Physicians and Surgeons yesterday morning. Any one would have known that a meeting of doctors was in progress inside, for any one can tell at a glance a doctor's rig from the staid coupé of the old practitioner to the smart red-wheeled road wagon in which the young man with a practice sits like a Fire Marshal. There was a meeting of doctors at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the meeting was discussing, among other things, the old, old question whether a specialist is justified in telling through the newspapers what good he can do for humanity.

The alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons had dismissed Dr. Brinkerhoff from their association for unprofessional conduct in advertising, and Dr Brinkerhoff was there with a paper full of arguments to smash the silly doctrine of the ethical code and to tell his brother physicians why he was smashing it.

Dr. Brinkerhoff is a young man who made a scientific discovery. If one of the apostles of the ethical code had made this discovery he would have buttoned it up in the inside pocket of his long coat, and humanity might have gone on and suffered without it for all he cared. Dr. Brinkerhoff's mind was of a different bent. He hired space in the newspapers, and he let people know what he had and what he could do, so the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons dismissed him.

The doctor made a good speech. He told the other doctors what advertising had done for him, and when they asked him on what terms he would consent to return to the association he replied: "As an advertising doctor. I can only consent to reinstatement as a member on this basis, that the association expressly recognize the privilege of any of its members to use newspaper advertising."

Of course they did not consent. The motheaten code of ethics rose as a barrier to the dictates of every-day business sense, and Dr. Brinkerhoff's application was laid upon the table. Only one speech was made in reply to it, and that came from Dr. Frank Linden, who left the college last year impregnated with the false notions of professional conduct with which old and wealthy physicians love to dope the young doctor who is just starting out on the struggle for a living. Dr. Linden dragged in the code of ethics, denounced advertising doctors, and declared that if a man's specialty amounted to anything it would bring wealth to him without advertising. The young doctor's closing words had scarcely left his lips before another young doctor arose to submit a protest against the physicians who charged the paltry sum of 50 cents for visits.

"Those doctors don't advertise," said Dr. Brinkerhoff grimly.

### IN FAVOR OF ADVERTISING.

Here are the arguments submitted by Dr. Brinkerhoff. After reviewing briefly his connection with the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Alumni Association, he said:

Notice was sent me some time since that I was expelled because of irregular practice. I requested a hearing, and as a result, appear before you today. I make no pretense to deny the charge against me—that I advertise. I do not appear for personal gain or for reinstatement, but to champion the cause of legitimate advertising by a specialist—by legitimate I mean the ability of the advertiser to do what he claims. As well might we brand a prominent business firm which advertises a fraud as to brand a specialist who advertises as such. We all advertise. There is not one of you who has left this college and entered practice but has issued his business card and placed it where he thought it would do the most good. This cannot leave itself might as well be called a fraud because it advertises. The difference between you and myself is simply the degree of advertising and the amount which we see fit to employ in our various practices. The specialist who advertises as I do is quickly called a quack. Webster defines "quack," as applied to medical men: "A boastful pretender of medical skill which he does not possess; an empiric; an ignorant practitioner."

Dr. Brinkerhoff went into details concerning the statements in his advertisements, and then continued:

### THE STATE BOARD'S MISTAKE.

"When I first applied for a certificate to practice in this State the same was refused me on the ground that I advertised. I then took steps to compel the board to recognize me. The Supreme Court of this State decided in 1889 that the board had no right to revoke a certificate because of legitimate advertising. In this decision they recognize and make advertising by a physician legal in every sense of the word. April 16, subsequent to this decision, the board saw fit to grant me a certificate, and with the distinct understanding on their part and mine that I should and would advertise. I would have refused the certificate on other grounds. Further than this I read you an agreement which was entered into before any certificate was granted. This agreement has been fully complied with, but there are verbal agreements made at the same time which have not yet been fulfilled. What they are I am not at liberty to inform you at present.

"CHICAGO, April 15, 1889.—In consideration of $150 to me paid, and in consideration of $850 to be paid on or before April 27, 1889, I hereby agree to release all parties for any damages, losses, or expenses I may have incurred by reason of the refusal of the State Board of Health to grant me a certificate to this date, and that certificate to be issued to me promptly and unconditionally within twenty-four hours from this date.

"W. C. BRINKERHOFF.

"Agreed to: F. W. RILEY.

"Witness: P. R. WESTFALL."

"In connection with this agreement I herewith read you a receipt given by myself April 27, as follows:

"CHICAGO, April 27, 1889.—In consideration of the sum of $1,000 to me paid, and the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, I hereby release all parties connected with the State Board of Health from any claim for damages, losses, and expenses, suffered or incurred by me, directly or indirectly, through the refusal of the Illinois State Board of Health to issue its certificate entitling me to practice medicine or surgery in the State of Illinois prior to April 16, 1889, on which day said certificate was issued to me with the understanding that at no future time shall I be interfered with in my practice by the board because of advertising.

W. C. BRINKERHOFF.

"Gentlemen, after the foregoing facts can you afford, or dare you in the face of justice and the law, expel one of your members, or are you so arbitrary in your decisions that there is no reason whatever in your decisions? I am aware that in the constitution of any alumni, based on the code of ethics, prohibits advertising. It goes further, and prohibits the announcement that the worthy poor shall be treated free. The day is coming and not far distant when such clauses in the constitution of any alumni or medical society will be a thing of the past."

Dr. Brinkerhoff then read an article from the New York *Medical Record*, one of the most prominent of the "regular" medical journals, upon the subject.

### New Train to Springfield.

The Illinois Central railroad is now running a through solid train with elegant free reclining chair cars and Pullman sleepers between Chicago and Springfield, leaving Chicago at 11:25 p. m. daily, except Sunday, arriving at Springfield at 7:15 a. m.

For tickets and full information apply to ticket offices, 194 Clark street, 121 Randolph street, hotel ticket offices, and the depots, foot of Lake street, Twenty-second street, Thirty-ninth street, and Hyde Park.


Phillips' Digestible Cocoa
Does not distress and adds flesh and weight.


### BUSINESS NOTICES.


Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

For Dyspeptics.
"Wagner's Infant Food." Palatable and digestible.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

Ayer's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly safe, do not gripe, and are a splendid tonic.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.


## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CHAMOIS BAG CONTAINING THREE diamond studs, 1 diamond collar button, silver ring set with emeralds, and small gold ring set with pearl. Liberal reward paid by returning same to A. MAHLER, 244 Adams-st.

## BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. SHOWERS & MILLER Japanese Bldg., 245 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 218 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—YOUR APPEARANCE GREATLY improved by using Stolz' walnut cosmetic, brown or black; a wonderful, handy, and harmless article, suitable for all shades of hair, including gray, and for whiskers, mustache, and eyebrows; the color produced thereby looks natural and is permanent; cannot be washed off for several weeks; price per stick, 50 cents; sent by mail to all parts; samples free at the depot, 515 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare my prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; I save purchasers agent's commission by calling on me. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, aged 32; or would invest in small legitimate business; had many years' business experience. Best references. L 106, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS SHIPping clerk; 12 years' experience; best city references. P 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, also practical salesman, desires responsible position; wholesale or manufacturing business preferred. Address RELIABLE, Sweet's Reference Agency, 27 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale house; strong, active, and a good writer. First-class references. Address Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GRADUATE OF A business college; wholesale house preferred. References satisfactory. O 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED PHARmacist; sober, capable, and industrious. P 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits in an office; very expert at quick mental figuring; good references. Address P 64, Tribune office.

### Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED — TELEPHONE YOUR wants to United Stenographers' Assn., 94 La Salle.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, ZEALous, and trustworthy stenographer and office clerk. References. P 90, Tribune office.

### Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED TRAVelling salesman, 8 years' experience, speaking five languages. All references. P 48, Tribune office.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL draughtsman and experienced foundry and machineshop manager; a location outside large cities preferred. Address J. R. BROWN, 1940 Wright-st., St. Louis, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED—JOB PRINTER, EXPERIenced, wants charge of job or newspaper office. O 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY ENGINEER; CAN run dynamo. Good references. P 56, Tribune.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A first-class driver and groom; city or suburbs; good city references. P 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY GERMAN MAN TO take care of horses and work around private house. First-class reference. P 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; UNDERstands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages. O 84, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH COACHman; sober, industrious; understands the business entirely. Address O 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STRICTLY TEMPERATE, honest, industrious coachman, willing to be useful; good driver; best city references. Address P 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; UNDERstands his business thoroughly and is handy with tools; best of references given. P 47, Tribune office.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN WITH liberal education, reliable, good address, experienced in travel, position outside or to travel as adjuster or collector for a first-class house. P 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OF ANY KIND BY A young man of 27 well acquainted with the city and not afraid of hard work. Address O 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER IN LUNCH room or restaurant, by young man; 9 years' experience. P 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER AND VALET by an experienced young Englishman. First-class references. O 107, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY OF INTEGrity, as clerk, copyist, office assistant, or in almost any honorable capacity. P 51, Tribune office.

### Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TELEPHONE YOUR wants to United Stenographers' Ass'n, 94 La Salle-st.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO second work. City references. 69 Twenty-second-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AS COOK or to do general housework in a first-class family of two or three. Address 1722 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL. CALL at 265 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS cook or housekeeper in small family. Address 445 W. Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL; housework. MRS. DER, 3530 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS GERman cook in a first-class family where there is no laundry required. M Q 36, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO DO general housework. Best references. 815 Twenty-fourth-st. No postals.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO GENERal housework. 2997 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK in first-class family. Call or address No. 3019 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL AS COOK in private family. Good references. 3309 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK and second girl. 187 East Division-st.

### Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF TWENTY years' experience as a fashionable modists as fitter or will go out by the day. A stranger who wishes to establish herself. 364 Washington-boulevard.

### Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children; help with work if required. 4561 Butterfield-st., left bell.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE; YOUNG and healthy. Apply to DR. WINDROW, 64 Chicago-av., 9 to 4 p. m.

### Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY a young Christian widow lady of experience. Room 43, 95 Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—3 YOUNG LADIES; MANaging housekeeping. 559 Madison-st., Flat A.

### Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO WASHING, IRONing, or housecleaning on South Side. Address, or call at corner of Fifty-fifth-st. and Ellis-av.

### Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS German and Scandinavian girls waiting for places. Good references. MRS. DER, 3530 Cottage Grove-av.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A TRAVELING COMpanion or governess by lady speaking German, French, and English; best of references. Address COURTENAY, 548 W. Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY TO take charge of physician's or dentist's reception-room. References. Apply 262 31st-st., Flat 3.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT ESTIMATE CLERK in a sash, door, and blind factory; must have had experience in this position and be able to take work from plans. Address P 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND GENERAL OFfice man; must be capable; no business college man need apply; steady work. Address, with references and wages wanted, Real-Estate Office, 780 Madison-st., cor. Robey.

WANTED—WHOLESALE DRUG ORDER CLERK with experience at dry package counter. ROBT. STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH EXPERIENCE for bookkeeper and cashier. Give references and salary expected. P 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE YOUNG man with experience; must be a good penman; state experience, reference, and salary wanted. Address P 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER OF SOME EXPERIence. State salary wanted and give references. P 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE, a bookkeeper; must be entirely competent and a rapid worker. Address, stating age, experience, and salary wanted, P 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BOOKKEEPER FOR general office work. 262 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—FOR THE POSITION OF CASHIER and bookkeeper a first-class man, who must be quick, accurate, and level-headed; to the right man who can give the required references we can offer a permanent position with a liberal salary. Address P 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENTRY CLERK; one experienced in the millinery line preferred. References required. N. B. HAYNES & CO., Wabash and Madison.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; ONE familiar with tailoring and its details. Address stating experience, and age. P 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 17 IN OFFICE of large manufacturing establishment; not afraid of work and willing to begin at the bottom and work up; good opportunity to right one; address stating age, references, and salary expected. P 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—BILL CLERK; WHOLESALE NOtions. H. WOLF, 230 and 232 E. Madison-st.

### Stenographers.

WANTED—PLACE YOUR WANTS WITH UNITed Stenographers' Assn., 94 La Salle. Telephone.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR CALIGRAPH and office work; wages small. R. 606, 167 Dearborn.

### Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TRAVELING MAN ON AN ENTIRELY new side line; trade only. F. S. MILLER, R. 14, 153 State-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CARPET SALESman, with good references. Apply at The Fair, 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMAN, COMPETENT TO wait on lady customers, immediately; after 10. CARSON & SIMPSON, 139 La Salle-st.

### Boys.

WANTED—MULATTO BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OF age, by florist. References. 149 State-st.

WANTED — AN INTELLIGENT OFFICE BOY who lives with his parents; must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Address in own handwriting O 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT BOY OF ABOUT 14; GOOD writer; quick at figures. CARSON & SIMPSON, 152 La Salle-st., 3d floor.

### Designers.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS DRAUGHTSMAN and office clerk. HAYES & PARKS, No. 234 La Salle.

### Trades.

WANTED—IRON MOLDERS; STEADY WORK and good wages. Union Iron-Works, San Francisco.

WANTED—RUFFER AND BURNISHER; GOOD men. Gaylord Plating and Mfg. Co., 9 Joseph-st., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—TOOLMAKER FOR OUT OF TOWN; none but good one wanted. Address O 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINist; a thorough mechanic who understands how to make gauges, etc. Address, stating particulars, O 113, Tribune office.

WANTED—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS ARCHItectural draughtsman ready to start at once. Call at Jul De Horbach's architect's office, 333 63d-st., Englewood.

WANTED—25 FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS FOR hardwood finish. None but thoroughly competent men need apply at Ellis-av., between 42d and 43d-sts. Bring your tools with you.

WANTED—A WOODWORKER. APPLY AT 1461 S. State-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS TO APPLY at steam-pipe covering. Electric and sectional. Call at ALFRED C. KEMPER, 208-210 Lake-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS JOURNEYMAN BELTmaker; one having experience in putting on and making endless leather and rubber belting. Give reference. Address D K 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PATTERN FILER; steady work. New Era Gas-Fuel Appliance Co., 204 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—IRON MOLDERS; STEADY WORK and good wages. National Iron-Works, San Francisco.

WANTED—TAILOR WITH $1,000 CASH. CALL at Room 70 Auditorium Building.

### Employment Agencies.

WANTED—CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, at 183 Washington-st., Room 1, wants male and female help for hotels, restaurants, farmers, private families, etc.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MAN—AS AGENT FOR OUR PATENT safes; size, 20x18x18 inches; $35 retail; all sizes as low; new styles; new patterns; new lock; new history; not governed by Safe Pool; every safe warranted; rare chance; permanent business; our terms and catalogue will convince you agents clear $300 to $500 per month; write for exclusive territory. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO REPresent us in city on fine specialty for the medical profession; remuneration liberal to the right party. For particulars, address O. W. CLOSE, 815 Wabash-av., City.

WANTED—$75.00 to $250.00 A MONTH CAN BE made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main-st., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—SIX GOOD HUSTLING WORKERS OF gentlemanly address. Call at once, 51 and 53 Dearborn-st., R. 71.

WANTED—WHOLESALE DRUG PORTER WITH experience in paints and oils to work in cellar. ROBT. STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st.

WANTED—MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE in general banking and who has had successful experience as negotiator of securities, especially railroad, corporation, and municipal bonds; reply, giving experience, age, and former employers. P 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUTLER—MUST HAVE EXPERIence and good references. 2254 Michigan-av.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS TO sell "Our Home Physician," a valuable ills. family medical book. H. C. TREAT, 199 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TRANSITMAN FOR R. R. WORK IMmediately. P 87, Tribune office.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Stenographers.

WANTED—PLACE YOUR WANTS WITH UNITed Stenographers' Assn. 94 La Salle. Telephone.

### Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in modern house at Hinsdale; housework done. Apply to ROBT. W. CLARKE, 223 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 2256 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; references required. Apply at 41 63d-st., Hyde Park.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 140 Eugenie-st., first flat.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 1921 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS, also second girl, in small family. 2151 Forest-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS FOR Evanston; first-class place. Call at 125 South Water-st.

WANTED—DOMESTIC SERVANT. 195 CAMPbell-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 3141 Prairie-av. References required.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; no washing. 419 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL; GOOD wages. 3309 Vernon-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AND sew. 3309 Vernon-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. with references. Call at 4 o'clock, 442 26th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL for general housework. 3260 Calumet-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AT THE CHIcago Home for Incurables. Ellis-av. and 56th-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO HOUSE-CLEANing; permanent situation. Chicago Home for Incurables, Ellis-av. and 56th-st.

WANTED—MAN WELL RECOMMENDED FOR housework, driving, and to assist in care of horses, cow, and grounds. Address G 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the manufacture of syrups and jellies; the right party can secure a first-class position in a western city; must be well recommended. Give references and salary expected. Address D K 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NEAT, CLEAN GIRL FOR SECOND work and help care for children. 71 Fifty-third-st.

WANTED—608 NORTH CLARK-ST.—SUPERIOR cooks, $5 and $6; also competent nurse.

WANTED—2 3D-ST., GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; newcomer preferred; good wages.

### Seamstresses.

WANTED—100 EXPERIENCED CLOAKMAKERS. on plush and cloth; good hands can make from $8 to $10 a week; also sample hands. Apply to LOUIS ADLER, 176 Madison-st.

### Nurses.

WANTED—HEALTHY WET NURSE FOR YOUNG baby. 191 30th-st., between Prairie and Indiana-avs.

WANTED—COMPETENT NURSE WITH BEST of city references to take care of two children, aged six months and three years respectively. 459 Elm-st.

WANTED — 329 GROVELAND-AV. — GIRL TO take care of one child.

### Laundresses.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR LAUNDRY WORK and cleaning; reference required. 383 Elm-st., near North State.

### Employment Agencies.

WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS. ALSO second girls, for private family; German or Swede preferred. References required. 2007 Michigan-av.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—$2 TO $4 A DAY EASIER EARNED BY ladies and gentlemen at home; no soliciting; no peddling; indoor work; pleasant; delightful; work sent by mail from my office each week. Address, with stamp,

E. C. PRATT,
Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—WE WISH TO EMPLOY LADIES TO sell our goods among their acquaintances; good salaries paid to those we engage. Address, with stamp, MICAJAH & CO., Warren, Pa.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN IN U. S. and British America for good paying article; commissions most liberal; small capital; stock renewed monthly; send $1 for particulars and ticket of membership. JUAN PIEDAD, P.-O. Box 43, Zacatecas, Mexico.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE WELLknown and best indorsed remedy in the United States, for the cure of catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, hay-fever, or any disease that can be reached through the breathing organs. For particulars, address, THE CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—LIVE AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN and city in the United States to sell best selling article ever invented; if you are a worker now is your chance; exclusive territory given. Address at once EDGEWORTH BROS., 51, 53, and 55 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WE HAVE THREE NEW TOILET ARTICLES and which are beautifully put up and have genuine merit. We want ladies to introduce them among their personal friends and others. The work is easy and very profitable. Sample outfit, 35c. Room 15, 67 Washington-st.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR OUR ADJUSTABLE door plates; can sell and put together at once. White enameled letters for window signs and new door-bells; 8 to 25 a day easily made by selling to busines men only. Address N. Y. DOOR-PLATE CO., 18 Ann-st., New York.

$140 A MONTH, EASY WORK FOR GOOD agents. Mershey Photo and Portrait Co., 339 Wabash-av.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
VACANT LOTS.

Lots in Park Manor.
Lots on Vincennes-av.
Lots on Evans-av.
Lots on Langley-av.
Lots on Vernon-av.
Lots in Auburn Park.
200 ft. on Dickey and 75th; great bargain.
Lots in Stone's Subdivision of Auburn Park.
Lots in Grand View Addition to Chicago, only 20 minutes' ride from business center.
Lots on 67th-st., bet. St. Lawrence and McCheaney.
Lots on Cottage Grove-av.
Lots on Sidney-av.
Lots on Washington-boulevard.

O. M. WELLS & CO.,
17, 163 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW HOUSES WITH 9 ROOMS and all modern improvements, including gas fixtures and furnace, complete in every respect, fronting on Garfield-boulevard, near State-st. cable cars and very convenient to Michigan Southern and Rock Island depot on 55th-st. price, $6,000.

Also three new houses arranged for two families, with 7 rooms in each apartment, besides bath-room, furnace separate for each apartment; lot 37½ ft. front; price, $8,000; terms, ¼ cash, balance to suit purchaser. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—
A DEARBORN-ST. FER.
A WABASH-AV. 50-FT. AND 4-STORY BUILDING.
Two 50-ft. Dearborn-st. lots; or lease 99 years.
ACRES IN COOK COUNTY.
ACRES IN HAMMOND.

J. P. WHITE & SON,
Room 13, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
RESIDENCES.
Any style and location desired; at low prices; on easy terms.
CHOICE FLAT PROPERTY—Now rented and paying 15 per cent net.
FEES and 99-year LEASES; 5 to 7 per cent.

JOHN L. LEE & CO.,
R. 501 Stock Exchange Bldg.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., NEAR LOCUST, 10-room brick residence; rent $720; $6,250.

H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN 56TH and 57th-sts., for beautiful houses, just completed; pressed brick, stone basement, slate roof, with all modern improvements; parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; 4 sleeping-rooms and bath-room on second floor; all finished in hardwood; large attic and fine basement, with laundry and furnace; lot 35x161 ft.; prices from $9,000 to $10,000; one-quarter cash, balance in one, two, and three years. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS IN EVERY PART OF CITY and SUBURBS at prices from $15 to $5,000 front foot.
CHOICE VACANT CORNERS for business blocks.
RESIDENCE LOTS any part of city or suburbs.

JOHN L. LEE & CO.,
Room 501 Stock Exchange Bldg.

FOR SALE—OUR SPRING CATALOGUE OF real estate for sale or rent mailed free on application.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
99 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GROUND LEASE, 99 YEARS; NO REvaluation; 6 per cent net; half mile from Court-House; $200,000.

DUNLAP SMITH & CO.
241 Rialto Building.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property vacant and improved; sites with railroad and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit tenants; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

## SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
SECURE A HOME BEFORE THE ADVANCE.
SOUTH SIDE.

355 and 357 Forty-second-st., elegant 8-room houses, brick and stone; easy terms; $6,700.
488 Fifty-seventh-st., nice 8-room house, lot 25 feet front; $4,300.
6737 Kimbark-av., 8 rooms, lot 25x175; $5,700.
4406 Cottage Grove-av., 8 rooms and bars; billiard room; elegantly decorated; 42 feet front.
3736 La Salle-st., 8-rooms, large lot; bargain; $5,500.
5149 Forest-av., 12 rooms; handsome 2-story brick and stone; beautifully finished; $12,000.
Vernon and 73d, 2-story, attic, and basement frame with brick foundation; $5,000.
3803 Langley-av., 2-story stone; $6,500.
78th and Ford-av., s. e. cor., 2-story, 8 rooms; $3,600.
5704 Dearborn-st., 9-room dwelling; $5,000.
500 and 501 State-st., splendid investment.
57th and Kimbark-av., 8-room dwelling; all modern improvements.
7530 Yale-st., Eggleston; bargain if quick sale.
5353 Atlantic-st., 2 story; easy payments.
6427 Sheridan-av., 10-room dwelling; $8,000.
7140 to 7148 South Chicago-av.; easy terms.

O. M. WELLS & CO.,
162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—CHOICE HIGHLY IMPROVED LOTS —Bargains—
601—Champlain-av., north of 49th-st.
562—Lexington-av., near 65th-st.
535—Lincoln-av., near 65th-st.
565—75th and Dickey, Auburn.
521—73d and Harvard-av., Auburn.
528—Grand-boulevard, near 45th-st.
528—Grand-boulevard, near 45th-st.
528—Grand-boulevard, near 50th-st.
528—Grand-boulevard, near 43d-st.
513—Langley-av., corner 49th.
513—Langley-av., near 49th.
511—Michigan-av., corner 56th.
516—Michigan-av., near Adams-st.
557—Woodlawn-av., near 64th. And many others.

A. C. PINKHAM & CO., 182 La Salle-st. (2,945)

FOR SALE—
BIG INVESTMENT.
PRICE, $85,000.
Nearly new block on Cottage Grove-av., north of 39th-st.
LOT 80x165.
RENTAL $6,840 PER ANNUM.
IF SOLD SOON CAN BE SECURED FOR $65,000.
BARGAIN.
This property is exclusively in our hands for sale.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENT—
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NORTH OF 39TH-ST.,
block containing 10 stores and flats.
RENTING FOR $10,000.
PRICE $85,000.

D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—
ELEGANT SOUTH SIDE HOME.
Located near OAKLAND CENTRE, near 40TH-ST. and EAST of Cottage Grove-av., east front; 8 BED ROOMS, STEAM HEAT; all hardwood finish; every possible MODERN CONVENIENCE; also 2 BRICK BARN; price $32,000; one of the MOST DESIRABLE residences on the SOUTH SIDE; locality unsurpassed.

TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES AT A SACRIfice, Nos. 3486 and 3488 Vernon-av.
EXAMINE BEFORE YOU BUY.
OPEN TODAY.
2-story and cellar 9-room brick, rock-faced, copper bays, stone sidewalks, curbing, and steps, mosaic-paved lobby, plate-glass windows, beveled glass in doors and bays, walls tinted; all very complete; do not miss this opportunity for a bargain.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Madison and La Salle.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS BLOCK ON STATE-ST.,
NEAR LAKE-ST.
We are not allowed to ADVERTISE PARTICULARS.
Full information on application.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GENUINE BARGAIN—A CORNER store and flat building on one of the best business streets on the South Side. After May 1 it will pay 15 per cent net, and is now earning very nearly that. Building less than one year old and in splendid condition.

CHAS A. SEYMOUR & CO.,
86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT HOUSE ON CALUmet-av., near cor. 32d-st., elegantly finished; fine mantels, gas fixtures, screens, and curtains; everything complete; no reasonable offer refused and must sell; owner's purchaser; owner wants to leave city; will give possession at any time; would take some good real estate in part payment. We have also a good house on Michigan-av. as a bargain; don't fail to see these places if you want a home.

COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
WABASH-AV.,
N. W. corner 35th-st., 50x165 feet, with good stone-front house, at price of the vacant lot; a bargain will be given if sold soon.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY— Only $45 per front foot for choice South Side avenue lots, with all street improvements in and paid for; also good business street lots for $60 per front foot; both steam and cable cars; 5 cents fare.

T. P. KEEFE,
Southeast cor. La Salle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—RHODES-AV., THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. University and College place. The tract formerly Chicago University grounds; lots twenty-five feet front; will sell on easy terms to purchasers who improve; streets paved, stone sidewalks laid without cost to purchasers; location is first-class for residences; title unquestioned. Send for plat to exclusive agents.

D. G. HAMILTON,
94 Washington,
JOHN WAIN, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—3600 PRAIRIE-AV., NEW, FIRSTclass house, rock-faced, stone-front, finished in hardwood; plumbing first-class; porcelain bath-tubs; parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor, 4 bedrooms on second; outside window to bathroom; 2 sleeping rooms on third floor; cedar closets; everything first-class.

D. G. HULLING & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN 10-ROOM RESIDENCES IN Vicinity of Prairie-av. and 31st-st.; immediate possession. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, Room 659 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN FRAME RESIdence, Indiana-av., bet. 26th and 28th-sts., lot 86x161, large brick barn.

M. E. BARNARD & CO.,
219 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BRICK HOUSE ON MICHigan-av., between 14th and 22d-sts. R. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE ELEGANT STONE-FRONT houses on Prairie-av. and 32d-st., finished in hardwood and first-class in every particular; cheapest houses in the city; look at them before buying; owner is on premises every forenoon. Open Sunday after 2 p. m. Room

## LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
The s. e. cor. Yale and 75th-sts., at the intersection of Vincennes-av., 200x165, 660 ft. foot between 75th and 76th-sts., on Yale st., west front, 200x165, 225 a foot.
The northeast cor. Yale and 76th-st., 100x165, 300 a foot.
The northwest cor. Wentworth and 76th-st., 100x165, 300 a foot.
Between 75th and 76th, on Wentworth-av., 240x165, 225 a foot.
The southwest cor. 75th and Wentworth-av., 300x165, 225 a foot.
NASH, TREGO & HELLIWELL,
Exclusive Agents,
240 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x165 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 76th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 76th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $4,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 152 La Salle-st. or No. 6741 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT EGGLESTON, CORNER OF 72D-st. and Wentworth-av., beautiful modern frame house with stone foundation; 50-foot lot; streets all paved and improvements in; somebody will get a bargain in this. Inquire of
GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—
Per foot. 5 Yale-st., e. f., 250 ft. north of 71st-st., 49x132 ft., $65 per ft.
Stewart-av., w. f., 50 ft. north of 74th-st., 50x132 ft., $65 per ft.
S. E. cor. Stewart-av. and 76th-st., 100x160 ft. to 20-ft. alley, grove lot, finest lot in Auburn Park, $50 per ft.
Telephone 2655. E. N. WEARY & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st. (Exclusive agents).

FOR SALE—AUBURN PARK—
Flats and 10 room modern brick and frame residences, all conveniences; perfectly graded street; grove lots; handsome, large shade trees in front; convenient to two depots; low fares; easy terms.
J. A. COLEMAN, 801 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SEVERAL MODERN houses; a small cash payment down, balance same as rent; corner Garfield-blvd. and Butterfield-st. C. HOLLANSBEE, 25 Third-av., American Paper Co.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES, VACANT lots, and acres. Call or write for printed list.
J. F. MICK & SON, R. 11, 117 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGE ON EASY payments, Sherman-st., near 55th; 25 trains daily; 20-cent fare; price $1,300. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

## CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS—CHEAP.
The "Herald Addition" to Oak Park; stone sidewalks laid; 3 trains and three blocks from railway station on both divisions of Wisconsin Central railway; high class property.
Prices only $400; one-fifth cash and $15 per month.
A. C. PINKHAM & CO., Agents, 122 La Salle-st.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, ON SMALL CASH payments, houses with all modern conveniences in choice locations; can refer to more than 100 purchasers through this agency. Call for terms and tickets. C. W. RICHMOND,
85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—TWO houses delightfully situated in the Third Division of Riverside, within five minutes' walk of the depot; the houses are eight and nine rooms respectively, recently built, and have all modern improvements and conveniences.
For particulars and cards to view call on WM. A. HAVEMEYER and N. W. MUNDY, Executors, 31 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW HOUSES with all conveniences, $8,000, $6,500, $6,000, and $5,000; near depots; also houses at $2,000 and $3,000.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO.,
173 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MONTROSE, 9-ROOM HOUSE, LOT 66x132; 35 minutes' ride on N. W. R. R. and C., M. and St. P. R. R.; bargain for those looking for suburban residence. D K 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—EVANSTON—CHOICE modern houses in good locations. HENRY WHITE, Rm. 34 La Salle-st., Room 75.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—9-ROOM HOUSE, JUST completed; lot 80x150, on Fifth-av., $4,300.
J. Q. HOYT, 125 Dearborn-st., R. 10.

FOR SALE—
GRAND MANUFACTURING SITE.
Twenty miles from Chicago; three railroads cross, with depots on the land; only $100 per acre; easy terms.
JOHN A. LEE & CO.,
R. 501 Stock Exchange Bldg.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE—SEVERAL LOTS, 50x200 feet; choice locality; convenient to depot; $600 to $700 terms to suit. D C 2, Tribune office.

## ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
LAST CALL AT OLD PRICES.
3 acres 75th and Johnson-av., $1,000.
5 acres at Irving Park, $5,500.
5 acres just north of Blue Island, $800.
10 acres near Harvey, $150.
5 acres 50th and Stony Island-blvd.
6 acres West Maywood, cor. Madison and Melrose, $35.
5 acres Riverside (Columbia Park), $1,000.
5 acres Belt line R. R. and Nickel-Plate, $600.
5 acres Thatcher Station.
5 acres Oak Park.
5 acres north Belt Line R. R. and west of G. Trunk.
5 acres near Stickney Stock-Yards.
5 acres ¼ mile from Pan-Handle R. R. shops.
5 acres Maple-av. Station, Wis. Cent. R. R.
5 acres near 87th and State-sts.
5 acres North and Robinson-aves.
5 acres 83d and Cottage Grove-av.
5 acres near Old and South Park-av.
5 acres near Drexel-av. and 63d.
5 acres 79th, east of Jeffrey-av.
5 acres s. e. corner 67th and California-av.
5 acres on 79th-st. at $6,250.
5 acres Hallard & Dobbins' subdivision.
5 acres in Morgan Park.
Also acres in many other localities.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
11, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—JUST LOOK AT THIS LIST OF 5 ACRE TRACTS NEAR CITY LIMITS.
CALUMET.
20 tracts, 705 acres, $650 to $2,500 per acre.
15 tracts, 802 acres, $350 to $1,500 per acre.
HYDE PARK.
34 tracts, 906 acres, $1,000 to $5,000 per acre.
WORTH.
32 tracts, 2,716 acres, $125 to $800 per acre.
LYONS.
26 tracts, 3,012 acres, $175 to $850 per acre.
PROVISO.
6 tracts, 312 acres, $250 to $1,000 per acre.
LAKE.
7 tracts, 114 acres, $1,250 to $1,800 per acre.
OLD CITY LIMITS.
25 acres, $1,000 to $5,000 per acre.
JOHN A. LEE & CO.,
Room 501 Stock Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—
NEAR RIVERSIDE.
2 BARGAINS IN ACRES.
87 ACRES, subdivided, near depot; $750 per acre.
100 ACRES,
JUST SOUTH OF RIVERSIDE. Must be sold. Price $60 per acre; about ⅓ value.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY-FIVE DIFFERENT TRACTS, 2 to 160 acres, and from the lake to State-st., $1,400 to $5,000 per acre, in tracts from 5 to 70 acres. Some great bargains.
A. C. PINKHAM & CO.,
122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
193½ ACRES,
NEAR THE CANAL IN SECTION 34, 39, 13.
THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE AND CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROADS run through the property.
Unequaled for MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
Can be had at a bargain. (2,187.)
TURNER & BOND, Exclusive agents,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FOR SUBDIVIDING—38 different tracts from 5 to 80 acres from $600 to $2,000 per acre from Beverly Hills to Morgan Park on the ridge; desirable investments.
A. C. PINKHAM & CO.,
122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
THE BIGGEST ACRE BARGAIN IN THE MARKET.
80 ACRES AT 51ST-ST. AND CRAWFORD-AV.
Archer-av. runs through it.
Street-cars soon to be put in on Archer-av.
Unequaled location.
Ripe for subdivision.
Can be had cheap.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.,
Exclusive Agents for the piece.

FOR SALE—
40 ACRES,
NEAR CLYDE and near MORTON PARK, near depot C., R. I. & P. R. R. New line of Illinois Central R. R. runs through it.
A fine tract for subdivision.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5¼ ACRES ON 47TH-ST., WEST OF Kedzie-av., away below market price; one-half cash wanted.
CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR STICKNEY TRACT—
80 ACRES,
FRONTING ON 63D-ST.
Will sell in 5 or 10 acre tracts.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—ACRE BARGAIN—10 ACRES, CORner 61st and Crawford-av., $1,000 acre; few days. This is ripe for subdivision. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES IN OLD CITY LIMITS at $1,250 per acre; ripe for subdivision. BRANDENBERG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—42 DIFFERENT TRACTS FROM 2½ to 50 acres from $150 to $5,000 per acre; bargains adjoining Grant Locomotive Co. grounds; Oak Park, Austin-st., Harrison-st., along line new Illinois Central R. R. at Hawthorne on Riverside-boulevard, etc.
A. C. PINKHAM & CO., 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5, 10, 20, OR 40 ACRES, CHICAGO Lawn; 5, 10, or 20 acres, south of Jackson Park; 20 lots at Lawndale; dirt cheap. R. 10, 234 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES IN HYDE PARK, ON R. R., near depot, $1,250 per acre; can be subdivided and sold at rate of $3,000 per acre BRANDENBERG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
2½ acres s. e. cor. 51st-st. and Kedzie-av.; water in both streets; $2,000.
15 acres s. e. cor. Crawford-av. and 67th-st.; $1,350.
15 acres n. w. cor. W. 43d and 67th-sts.; $1,200.
5 acres s. w. cor. W. 48th and Division-sts.; $1,850. Choice bargains. M. D. BIRGE & CO.,
146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5¼ ACRES ON 87TH-ST., NEAR KEDzie-av., ½ block from street-cars; cheap and easy terms. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN HYDE PARK, ON RAILroad, $1,000 per acre; can be subdivided and sold at large profit. BRANDENBERG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON EAST SIDE OF CALumet Lake, opposite Pullman, fronting 1,320 feet on 134th-st., $1,200 per acre. If purchaser subdivides will make liberal arrangement for release of single lots. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

## ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, 6½ MILES FROM COURT-House, $1,000; worth $1,500. BRANDENBERG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Bldg.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE MOST ELEGANT SUBURBAN acreage property in the State of Wisconsin, on the north shore of Lake Monona, at Madison, two miles from the Capitol Building, 1 mile from city limits. For particulars address
SAM R. MILLER,
Box 830, Madison, Wis.

FOR SALE—BEST FARM IN CRAWFORD COUNty, Wis., 320 acres, 150 under plow, balance timber; 4 miles to station; houses, barns, $7,000; 30 head stock, horses, wagons, and full set of farm machinery if needed $3,000. Address THOMAS KROUPE, Wauzeka, Crawford County, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—
FARMS—FARMS.
Good farms near Chicago and elsewhere; near railroads; well improved; cheap. Some to exchange for city improved. JOHN A. LEE & CO.,
R. 501 Stock Exchange Bldg.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2 120-ACRE DAIRY farms, 42 miles from Chicago, on Wis. Div. C. & N. W. R. R.; well improved; watered; fertile black loam soil. O 121, Tribune office.

## OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN NEWPORT, R. I.—TWO DESIRAble cottages, near one another, on Honeyman Hill, having all modern conveniences, and with extensive ocean and land views; gardener's house, graperies, green-houses, bowling-alley, etc.; good stable with each house. Owing to the decease of the late owner they are offered for sale, singly or together, on favorable terms.
For further particulars inquire by letter to 228 Madison-av., New York.

FOR SALE—
A fine country residence at Henry, Ill., 125 miles from Chicago, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R.; a large brick house of 15 rooms, with 38 acres of ground nicely improved; a bargain at $10,000; will exchange for Chicago property. MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPRINGFIELD, ILL., HEIGHT OF Capitol; 48 acres, good buildings; fine spring; abundant fruits; horses, cattle, tools; all goes $60 per acre; immediate possession. 32,36 Clark-st.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—
We have several customers for acre property. Any one having such that is well located bring in with bottom prices. Can find ready sale.
O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st.

WANTED—KENWOOD HOME OF MODERATE price in exchange for 8-room modern house, barn, 50-ft. lot; Woodlawn Park; clear; will pay difference or assume. P 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—40 FT., BETWEEN 60TH AND 63D, State and Indiana. O 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DWELLING HOUSE IN KENWOOD or east of Central R. R., south of 54th-st., worth about $14,000, and will put in a dwelling as part payment on South Side worth $7,500.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, $3,000, ON MONTHly or semi-annual payments, between 35th and 39th-sts., near Cottage Grove-av., or Lake View on Evanston road. O 89, Tribune office.

WANTED — SEVERAL MODERN HOUSES IN Hyde Park for customers who will pay $4,500 to $7,000; some must be detached and some may be in blocks; owners or brokers speak up. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 144 La Salle-st., Room 9.

WANTED—10-ROOM MODERN HOUSE; ASHland-av. to Robey-st., Washington-boulevard to Congress-st.; $7,000 to $10,000. P 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—35 TO 50 FEET AT 840 PER FT. EAST of Cottage Grove-av. Am a builder and can have party who will buy at once and build modern house.
E. H. THARP & CO.,
87 Washington-st.

WANTED—VACANT PROPERTY ON WEST Side, between 12th and Lake-sts., and South Side, east of State-st. Address P 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNER, CHEAP; CASH: between Madison, Harrison, Kedzie, and 40th-st. P 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEE IN GROUND LEASED FOR 99 years with good buildings, or will buy ground and lease back at 6 per cent on $50,000 to $200,000; South or West Side. P 37, 99 Washington-st.

WANTED—SMALL ACRE TRACT IN NORTH Hammond or east of packing-house on R. R.; owners send description. P 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—100 OR 200 FEET, MICHIGAN-AV. north of 60th-st.; give location and price. Address P 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH AN IMPROVED FARM of 80 to 120 acres; must have good improvements; within 60 to 100 miles of Chicago; will purchase stock, implements, etc., and pay spot cash. THOMAS & CO., 5161 State-st., Chicago.

## TO EXCHANGE.

CASH AND IMPROVED FARM PROPERTY TO exchange for hardware, clothing, or grocery stock; for three days only. P 53, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE — FOR LUMBER, BRICK, AND Building materials, a lot of thoroughbred Percheon and Norman horses, imported; value $16,000. Will add $25,000 cash for quick deal. CHARLES PUGH & CO., Room 14, 86 Washington-st.

EXCHANGE FOR FURNITURE — IMPROVED Farms in Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. Address P 67, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—KENOSHA HOMESTEAD; fine buildings; flowing well; lawn, orchard; grove hard maple forest trees. 32,36 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOAP FACTORY, PLANT, AND stock..... $ 5,000
Brick and tile factory, real estate, etc..... 7,000
Foundry, machine shop, plant, and tools..... 6,000
Livery and undertaking business..... 14,000
Hardware, tinners' tools, etc..... 4,000
Livery and undertaking business; R. R. town... 6,000
Chicago and Hyde Park Real Estate Exchange, 226 La Salle-st. and 5161 State-st. A. T. WRIGHT, Manager.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE OVER 50 IMPROVED Farms in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, all free of incumbrances, many with the horses, cows, blooded stock, improvements, etc., to trade for Chicago equities or Al real estate, and can put in cash difference. Chicago and Hyde Park Real Estate Exchange, 226 La Salle-st. and 5161 State-st.
A. T. WRIGHT, Manager.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR EQUITY IN HOUSE AND lot, or will pay cash, a 160-acre improved farm, within 1¼ miles of Kilbourn City, Wis.; free and clear of incumbrance; value $3,000; Englewood or South Side preferred. O 154, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED FARM OF 160 acres, Gordon County, Nebraska, worth $15 per acre cash, for equity in house and lot, or will pay cash. O 104, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE BUNCH OF NORMAN mares, colts, etc., for city real estate; $6,000 to $15,000. DE WITT, Room 20, 55 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—300 FEET VACANT, TWO CORners, on West Side, for improved. Address D K 64, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$10,000 TO $150,000 CITY VACANT inside old limits for city improved. Address D K 58, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$8,000 EQUITY IN IMPROVED city property, for acres near Chicago. 87 Ashland Block.

TO EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU IN REAL Estate equities to trade for $10,000 stock, worth $11,000 in market? Send particulars to O 153, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS SIX miles from Court-House, value $3,600, a farm of 160 acres improved in Kansas, and 60 acres of fine land in Michigan; total value, $8,000. O 134, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGU—A HOUSE AND 8 LOTS, WITH barn, in country town of 85,000 population, value $1,800; 40 acres of fine farming land, Vandalia, Illinois, value $600; a note in South Chicago, value $400; all clear of incumbrance. What have you? O 135, Tribune office.

## TO LEASE.

FOR RENT—99 YEARS, LARGE LOT NEAR OGden-av.; can be made into a splendid investment. WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., R. 410.

FOR LEASE—N. W. COR. ASHLAND-BLVD. AND Monroe, 95 feet on Monroe, 100 on Ashland, 138 on Ogden. J. W. HEDENBERG, 6, 109 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—
LOT 80X100, CORNER;
BEST SITE IN THE CITY FOR MANUFACTURING BUILDING,
TWO BLOCKS FROM RIVER,
ALL NORTH SIDE CABLE CARS PASS THIS CORNER. MONEY LOANED TO BUILD.
E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

## REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE FUND ON HAND TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit. Special funds of $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, and larger amounts at lowest rates.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

A FUND (SPECIAL) TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate in amounts from $2,000 up at 6 per cent without commission; smaller loans at favorable rates. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st. (second floor.)

GREENEBAUM SONS,
115 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent.
TURNER & BOND 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages. JAMES LINDEN, 329 Tacoma Building.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved city property in any amount. MONEY ON HAND. W. B. MERIGOLD & CO.,
166 and 168 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 30 and 31, 110 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 6½, AND 6 PER CENT.
Special rates on large amounts.
SIDNEY LOEB, 83-87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., first floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON improved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 124 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN TO BUY A HOME, PAY OFF a mortgage, or to improve your property; monthly payments; no delay. The Safety Loan and Building Association, R. 5, 145 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & SAY, BANKERS, 103 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

SEND APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS TO UNDERSigned. I have private funds on hand to be loaned on city property improved or vacant. JULIUS WAHL, Room 6, 115 Dearborn-st. Telephone 1578.

TO LOAN—$1,000 AND UPWARDS ON IMPROVED real estate in Cook County. WM. H. HOLDEN, 510 Chicago Opera-House Building.

WE HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY TO LEND AT current rates on approved real-estate security in Chicago in large or small amounts. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. Judd, Loan Department Manager, S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

WANTED—TO BORROW $1,500 UPON LOTS AND improvements worth $3,500; brokers need not apply. H H H, Tribune office.

## REAL ESTATE LOANS.

WANTED—$2,500 TO $5,000, 2 YEARS; 7 PER CENT interest; on good real estate security; from principals; no commission. P 77, Tribune office.

$500 TO $20,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OR vacant; int. and com. the lowest. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

$3,500 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, 5 or 5 years' without commission; attorney's fees. B. F. GEORGE, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

## FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.
ROOM B, 86 LA SALLE-ST.
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Court and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names warehouse receipts, mercandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—$6,000—GILT-EDGE SECOND MORTgages; sacrifice for quick sale. CHARLES PUGH & CO., Room 14, 86 Washington-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OFFICIAL POSITION AS JOINT MANAGER in an insurance company, well established in business, exceedingly desirable and pleasant, the limit of sales controlled only by the supply, offered to a young business man with from $10,000 to $20,000 with which to take stock in the company. Address P.-O. Box 812.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IN ESTABLISHED, A reputable business, paying $150 weekly, an interest offered to bright, refined young gentleman or lady investing at once $500 cash; highest references. Address P 91, Tribune office.

A GOOD CONFECTIONER AND ICE CREAM maker can hear of a good stand; no competition; business well established; low rent; a fine chance to build up a permanent family trade. M N 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND ELEGANT FURNITURE of first-class 16-room boarding house on La Salle-av., near Schiller-st.; rent $75; price $1,300. P 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BOARDING-HOUSE FULL OF GOOD-paying boarders; big profit; best location in the city, near Cottage Grove-av. cable and Ill. C. trains; a bargain in carpets and furniture. J 161, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF CLOTHING AND MERchant tailor goods in live town of 2,500; rich community; best stand and stock in town—only one other; fine chance; best of reasons for selling.
LENA ROHN, Monticello, Iowa.

FOR SALE—THREE LODGING-HOUSES AND one restaurant on South Side; must sell one or all. Call on owner, 833-835 S. State-st., in hotel.
JOHN BARTL.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HALF INTEREST IN hardware store, having splendid trade, in large and growing city. Address D K 59, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS, WELL-ESTABLISHED DRYgoods, clothing, and shoe business for sale; stock $15,000; elegant store; moderate rent.

FOR SALE—MILK FARM, 32 MILES OUT; 40 acres, 15 cows, horses, tools, cans, route, etc.; $4,000. 32, 36 Clark.

HAVE NEW NOVELTY (PATENTS PENDING), paying 100 per cent, starting in recent years; $10,000 can be made from saloon and cigar trade alone this year; want live man with $2,000 to take half interest; or will let on royalty with a fair advance; investigate immediately. O 105, Tribune office.

HAVE YOU $500 CASH AND NERVE TO USE IT? Do you want interest in $50 a day business? P 86, Tribune office.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY A BUSINESS OF ANY description or sell or trade for a stock of merchandise call at THOMAS & CO.'S old established Real Estate and Mercandise Exchange, 226 La Salle-st., and 5161 State-st.
A. T. WRIGHT, Manager.

ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH WILL SELL CHEAP good paying saloon on Lincoln-av. O 117, Tribune office.

PURCHASERS OR PARTNERS PROVIDED FOR any legitimate business. CHAMBERLAIN & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MAN WITH CASH TO ASSIST IN real estate; fine chance for good man; no risk. Call or address W. P. LARKIN, 195 La Salle-st.

WANTED—THOROUGH BUSINESS-MAN WITH large city and financial acquaintance and influence; good pay to the right party. Address O 154, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 CASH AND SERVICES OF CApable business-man in legitimate office business; investment will net $10,000 per annum. Address O 154, Tribune office.

WANTED—MANUFACTURERS WHO WISH ASsistance; will give ground and build them buildings. Address P 14, Tribune office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side.

13 VAN BUREN-ST., ADJOINING MICHIGAN-av.—Nicely furnished room, with first-class board; terms reasonable; also day board.

217 MICHIGAN-AV., OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM—Desirable front rooms with board.

1328 MICHIGAN-AV.—THIRD-STORY FRONT and back rooms, suitable for gentlemen; excellent table.

2242 WABASH-AV.—SQUARE AND SINGLE room, elegantly furnished, with excellent board.

2825 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE AND LARGE square room with board.

### North Side.

67 RUSH-ST.—ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board; private house; terms reasonable.

175 RUSH-ST. — TWO LARGE, PLEASANT rooms, with board; very reasonable.

DEARBORN-AV.—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—NEWly-furnished front alcove room with board; also single room; 20 May moving. O 74, Tribune office.

FINE FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; also suite on parlor floor, with all conveniences and excellent board. La Salle-av.; Jewish family. Address O 102, Tribune office.

### West Side.

491 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—ATTRACtive rooms, double, single, and en suite, with board; faces Union Park; all front rooms.

### Hotels.

DEARBORN HOTEL, 386 TO 400 STATE-ST.—200 elegantly furnished rooms; bath-rooms, electric light, steam heat; half price of other first-class hotels.

PALACE HOTEL, 178 SOUTH CLARK-ST., COR. Monroe, entrance on Clark—Elegantly furnished rooms; 50c, 75c, $1 a day; $2.50 to $7 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGEst and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

### Suburban.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO BOARD A FEW children in most healthy suburb, 12 miles out; excellent schools. Address P 57, Tribune office.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—MAY 1, 1890, TWO OR THREE UNFURnished rooms, with bath, and board for married couple and boy aged 5 in strictly private family. Reference given and required. O 106, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN SELECT PRIVATE FAMILY, by Scandinavian and wife who contemplate building home, on North Side, during coming summer; no children. References. P 61, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FRONT ROOM, EAST OF MICHIgan-av., by gentleman and wife; state price. M Q 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A COLLEGE STUDENT, PLACE TO work for room and board. Address O 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED rooms in private family by two young ladies; between State and Prairie, south of 31st; permanent; reference. P 5, Tribune office.

BOARD—DAY—BY GENTLEMAN ON NORTH Side; private family. Address M 85, Tribune.

## STORAGE.

ALL WHO CONTEMPLATE STORING THEIR household goods are invited to call at the CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
97, 99, 101, and 103 Van Buren-st., near Clark.
Best facilities; moving, packing, and shipping; money advanced. Telephone 801.
SNOW & GOODNOW, Proprs.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-sts., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storage of furniture. Telephone 1,276.

ANDERSON TRANSFER CO., 39 E. RANDOLPH, telephone No. 2305—Special attention given to moving furniture of all kinds by careful and experienced men. Lowest rates.

W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3807, 3809, and 3811 Cottage Grove-av.—Cheapest and best storage in city; carriage free; money advanced; packing and shipping; careful handling.

COOK STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 3734 COTTAGE Grove-av., new, clean, dry; the most favorable rates on furniture and merchandise; separate rooms. Telephone 10,038.

EMPIRE STEDSTEAD COMPANY, 381 AND 383 W. Madison-st.—Storage for furniture and all merchandise; separate rooms. Telephone 4224.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—
Has just completed its new 6-story building for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments.
79, 81, and 83 Van Buren-st. Telephone 1475.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—155, 157, and 159 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,079.
S. Side—339 and 339 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

## ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-av.

PREPARED ROOFING—DO YOUR OWN ROOFING and save expense; can cover steep or flat, old shingles or tin roofs; applied by any one; circulars and samples free. Roofs painted and repaired with fire and water proof paint. Shingle roofs a specialty. All kinds of tar and gravel roofs repaired.
B. F. NOURSE & BRO., 25 Michigan-av.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES: FOR $1 WE CAN FIT YOU WITH A nice, reliable, glazed Dongola button shoe, in opera and common-sense lasts, A, B, C, D, and E widths; greatest bargain ever offered; mail orders promptly filled; 40-page catalogue free.
NEELY BROS.,
123 West Madison-st.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYANT and palmist, 248 West Madison-st., gives life chart and names in full; family troubles and love affairs a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT, fortune teller, and healer, 445 West Madison-st.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

### South Side.

TO RENT—HOUSE 2620 STANTON-AV.—This is a good, comfortable, 2-story and basement brick house of
10 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS,
with all modern conveniences and all in first-class repair, which we will lease at $40, and to a good tenant will
RENT FREE TO MAY 1.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 333 OHIO-ST., NEAR RUSH, EVerything first-class; janitor service; rent moderate. Apply to J. W. HOWELL, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 610.

TO RENT—IN THE "MARQUETTE" AND "Charlevoix," corner Rush and Ohio-sts., 7 and 8 room flats, finished in hardwood, with all modern appointments; furnish steam heat, hot water, janitor service, telephone, etc. Apply to J. W. HOWELL, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 610.

TO RENT—CHEAP TO SMALL FAMILY—700 ORchard-st., light, convenient second-floor flat, six rooms, in good order; desirable location.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WE HAVE DESIRABLE FLATS ALL parts of city. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FURNISHED PARLOR, of south front; $10 per month; cables pass; 76 24th-st.; gas and bath; corner house; no May moving. References given and required. Private family; full view of lake.

TO RENT—57 TWENTIETH-ST., NEAR INDIana-av., rooms newly decorated, furnished and unfurnished; unexceptionable parties only need apply.

TO RENT—1900 WABASH-AV., HOTEL LANGham—New house; electric lighted; private baths.

TO RENT—7 CONGRESS-ST., SECOND DOOR from Michigan-av., furnished rooms, gents only.

TO RENT—DOUBLE PARLORS, UNFURNISHED; steam heat, gas, and all conveniences; charming outlook on park. 3960 Drexel-boul., Flat B.

TO RENT—194 MICHIGAN-AV., FLAT 8—PLEASant furnished front parlor; quiet.

TO RENT—2232 WABASH-AV., HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, suitable for married couple or single gentlemen.

TO RENT—2 PARLORS AND OTHER ROOMS; 1 elegant location. 2210 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—22 THIRTY-THIRD-ST., FURNISHED room and alcove; suitable for man and wife or 2 gentlemen.

### West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS OPPOSITE THE West Side High School, fronting on Congress and Lincoln-sts. and Ogden-av.; new building and nice rooms, newly furnished. Apply at Room 7, entrance 231 Ogden-av.

### North Side.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND VERY CONVENIENT furnished room; reasonable to gentlemen; private family; references. 227 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—56 RUSH-ST., ELEGANTLY FURNISHed, bright, sunny rooms; $2 and upwards.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INdiana, new house, rooms $2.50 up.

TO RENT—155 DEARBORN-AV., NEW FURnished single room, reasonable; gentlemen.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, 105 and 107 North Clark-st.

## TO RENT—STORES.

### South Side.

FOR RENT—THREE STORES, 20X70 FT. EACH, Nos. 1700, 1702, and 1704 State-st., at s. w. corner of 17th-st., in new brick block; great inducements will be made to desirable tenants.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS IN BUSiness center. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

TO RENT—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., STORE and basement, fine business location; reasonable rent. H. BITTLESTON & CO., 115 Dearborn, R. 57.

TO RENT—STORE 

# Union Stock Yards Company,

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Received in 1889 111,855 Cattle and 610,102 Hogs, against 84,912 Cattle and 442,036 Hogs in 1888—over 45 per cent of growth in one year.

Tributary to Sioux City are over 140,000 square miles of richest corn land. The opening of the Sioux Reservation will add 11,000,000 fertile acres.

Eight trunk lines—the C., M. & St. P., Ill. Cent., Sioux City & Pacific, Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley, the Omaha, the C. & No. West, the U. P., the Sioux City & Pac., connecting the Manitoba and the Pacific Short Line—radiate from Sioux City, a total mileage of 24,726 miles, and all connect with the UNION STOCK YARDS, which furnishes the best accommodations for stock from the great grazing grounds of Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Minnesota, and the Missouri Valley.

The Sioux City Packing House plants exceed $5,000,000 in value.

For receipts, shipments, etc., see daily telegraphic report in commercial column.

Through traffic between the Atlantic and the Pacific must pass through Sioux City.

P. E. STANLEY. DUDLEY WINSTON. B. M. WINSTON.

# 7% 1st MORTGAGES.

For sale at par and accrued interest. Ready to deliver. Memoranda on application.

| No. | Loan. | Value of security. | Date. | Time to run. | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,160 | $ 300 | $ 1,200 | Dec. 1, 89 | 5 yrs. | 7 |
| 1,171 | 400 | 1,600 | Dec. 1, 89 | 5 yrs. | 7 |
| 1,215 | 500 | 1,400 | Jan. 1, 90 | 5 yrs. | 7 |
| 484 | 675 | 2,000 | Dec. 1, 89 | 5 yrs. | 7 |
| 1,162 | 1,000 | 3,015 | Dec. 1, 89 | 5 yrs. | 7 |
| 1,068 | 900 | 2,500 | Mar. 1, 90 | 4½ yrs | 7 |
| 903 | 1,000 | 4,500 | Jan. 1, 90 | 4½ yrs | 7 |
| 1,153 | 1,100 | 3,000 | Dec. 1, 89 | 5 yrs. | 7 |
| 1,156 | 1,200 | 3,200 | Dec. 1, 89 | 5 yrs. | 7 |
| 1,194 | 1,200 | 3,500 | Dec. 1, 89 | 5 yrs. | 7 |
| 1,164 | 1,500 | 4,000 | Dec. 7, 89 | 5 yrs. | 7 |
| 1,196 | 2,000 | 4,000 | Nov. 1, 89 | 5 yrs. | 7 |
| 1,013 | 2,300 | 8,000 | Dec. 1, 89 | 4½ yrs | 7 |
| 1,180 | 3,500 | 10,000 | Jan. 1, 90 | 5 yrs. | 7 |
| 966 | 3,800 | 10,000 | Dec. 1, 89 | 4 yrs. | 7 |
| 1,131 | 11,000 | 22,000 | Dec. 1, 89 | 5 yrs. | 7 |

All buildings protected by insurance. We take full care of all loans free of charge until paid in full. Investors may telegraph at our expense.

Farmers Trust Co., 112 Dearborn-st.
Capital, $100,000.00 R. Sayer, Prest.
Surplus, 20,173.66 W. J. Haerther, Cashr.
Mortgages bought and sold. Money to loan.

# ARGYLE PARK.

| | |
|---|---|
| One House on Lot 50x235. | Price $ 5,000 |
| One House on Lot 50x150. | Price 5,500 |
| One House on Lot 50x150. | Price 10,000 |
| One House on Lot 75x150. | Price 10,000 |

These houses are well built and have all modern conveniences.

Grounds are beautifully laid out, making an elegant home.

P. E. STANLEY & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

# P. E. STANLEY & CO.,

88 Washington-st.

# Money to Loan

At Lowest Market Rates.

BUILDING LOANS A SPECIALTY.

THE UNION TRUST CO. BANK,
N. E. Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.
Capital and Surplus, - - $800,000

4 per cent interest allowed on savings deposits. Interest paid on daily balances to merchants, manufacturers, and individual accounts, subject to check.

Issues demand and time certificates bearing interest.

Receives and discounts commercial paper.

Directors—Wm. Pearson, E. F. Pulsifer, James Longley, G. M. Wilson, H. W. Rawson.

Certificates of Deposits,
Bearing 10% Per Annum,
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Issued by the undersigned, payable in three years, secured by first mortgages on improved real estate, like certificates, bank drafts, warrants etc., placed with a National Bank as Trustee. These certificates are as safe as Government Bonds, and we have 1,000 depositors and customers in the East who are realizing this handsome percentage on their money and who will give ample reference as to their business relations with us. Also a few of the formish names of prominent Eastern capitalists residing near you who have visited us and Chicago references.

BANK OF MINOT, Minot, N. Dak.

# Choice Investment.

New 5-story and basement building, located on the West Side.

This is well rented and well worth investigating.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

# Michigan-av.,

North of 16th-st., lot 36x171, with large 3-story and basement brick house. Can be had at a bargain if taken at once.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

# FOR RENT.

Finest Homestead in Cook County, eleven acres grounds. House in perfect order and entirely modern. Low rent to right party.

P. E. STANLEY & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

# TO RENT

For Manufacturing or Wholesale Business,

One of the finest manufacturing buildings on the West Side, Nos. 42 and 44 West Monroe-st., 5 stories and basement, 40x185. Large engine, two boilers, two elevators, etc. Possession May 1, 1890, or sooner if necessary.

CHAS. C. WHITACRE,
Room 659 The Rookery.

WILLIAM B. WRENN,

# Stock Broker,

82 Washington-st.

Local Securities Bought and Sold.

# Money to Loan

On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Special attention to making

BUILDING LOANS.

Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

# Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

# WANTED.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO RENT.

We cannot begin to supply the demand. Parties having Houses or Flats vacant or to be vacant May 1st will do well to list them with us without delay.

P. E. STANLEY & CO.,
88 Washington-st.


Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

Office of the Secretary, Pittsburgh, March 19, 1890.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Union Depot at Indianapolis, Ind., on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890,

at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing two Directors to fill the places of a like number whose term of service expires at that date, to receive the annual report for 1889, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed Saturday, March 15, 1890, at 3 p. m., and reopened on Thursday, April 10, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m.

E. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.


Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.


## SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Do | 109⅝ | |
| 100 | Do | 109⅝ | |
| 200 | Do | 109⅝ | |
| 100 | Do | 109⅝ | |
| 100 | Do | 109⅝ | |
| 100 | Do | 109⅝ | |
| 400 | Do | 109⅝ | |
| 100 | Do | 109⅝ | |
| 100 | Do | 109⅝ | |
| 100